

SOVIETS MOBILISE WORKMEN AGAINST A COUNTER-REVOLT

Conspiracy To Overthrow Present Government Causes Extreme Action

FOREIGNERS HELP?

Capital From Outside Country Supporting Reaction, Is Charge Made

FIRM STEPS TAKEN

Martial Law Declared In Moscow, Wholesale Arrests Begun

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 2.—Press Bureau: A Russian wireless message states that the Executive of the Soviets decided on May 28 compulsorily to call to arms the workmen and poorer peasants in the Petrograd, Moscow, Kuban and Don regions. They also declared martial law in Moscow and ordered the wholesale arrests of counter-revolutionaries and vigorous measures against the press.

The message says that a great counter-revolutionary plot, supported by foreign capital, has been discovered in Moscow and Petrograd with ramifications throughout Russia. This plot was responsible for the mutiny of the Tochevo-Slovak Corps which captured the railway junctions and lines. Large owners in other regions are mobilising the richer peasants to resist the confiscation of flour and their agents in the cities are inciting the starving masses against the Soviets. The depots of flour in the Kuban and Don regions are menaced by a counter-revolutionary bank which hopes to provoke foreign intervention.

The Executive of the Soviet is confident that the calling up of the starving people in the industrial and corn-growing provinces will frustrate this plot.

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 3, via Cavite and Koukaza.—A state of siege has been proclaimed in Moscow owing to a counter-revolutionary plot.

FINE PROGRAM ASSURED FOR WOMAN'S CLUB FETE

Playlet, Dances And Tableaux By School Girls Features In Red Cross Benefit

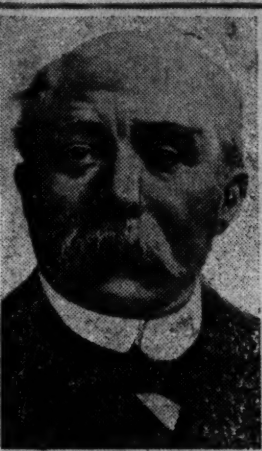
Plans are rapidly maturing for the garden fete to be given by the American Woman's Club in aid of the American Red Cross next Saturday. A Chinese playlet entitled "Growth of the Flowers in Spring," staged by girl students from St. Mary's School, Jessfield, will be one of the features of the afternoon and these same young people will also present a series of tableaux symbolising the four seasons. Sixteen girl students of the American School will give a set of three folk dances similar to those which won such admiration at the May fete. Other entertainment features are being arranged as well and an interesting afternoon is assured.

The fete is to be held at 405 Avenue Joffre and admission, the only charge involved, is \$1. Tickets may be obtained from Club members or from Mrs. C. H. Webb, secretary, at the Astor House.

The chairman of the different committees for the entertainment are: Admission—Mrs. McCoy; Coffee—Mrs. J. C. Clarke; Tea—Mrs. Villoudaki; Punch—Mrs. Blechynden; Dancing—Mrs. Petrocelli; Decoration—Mrs. C. H. Webb; Children's Entertainment—Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Loehr; Children's Waltresses—Mrs. H. L. Heen; Ushers—Miss Russell and Mrs. Lyon; Refreshments—Mrs. MacBeth and Arrangements—Mrs. E. O. Baker.

The executive board of the club are expected to be at the fete at 3 o'clock to receive the guests. All members selling tickets for the entertainment will meet at the Casino Thursday, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

French Premier's Motor Car Shelled



GEORGES CLEMENCEAU

Premier Clemenceau of France, while making a visit to the front recently, ventured so near the front line that his automobile was vigorously shelled by the Germans. All the windows were broken, but the Premier escaped unhurt.

NEARLY £100,000 BANKED IN CHINESE TANK DRIVE

Subscriptions To British War Loans Mount To Over £99,000 During Yesterday

The Chinese Tank Week campaigners lacked only £650 of £100,000 in the British War Bond and War Savings Certificates subscriptions when the banks closed yesterday. Following are the detailed figures:

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China £5,250
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation 79,950
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. 14,150

£99,350

As per previous lists £85,450

Mr. Lian Man-kee 100

Mr. Wong Shan-kee 100

Mr. Mar Sul-kee 100

Messrs. Chang Dah Yuen & Co. 1,000

Mr. Fu Siao-en 1,000

Mr. Zee Yoo-szu 250

Mr. Zee Dih-se 250

Mr. Dong Ngo-lin 100

Mr. Va Nak-sun 200

Mr. Jui Tsao-sun 50

Mr. Ha Chong 50

Mr. Yih Ping-kee 200

Mr. Ying Kee 200

Mr. Lee Puh-kee 250

Mr. Wong Lih-foo 200

Mr. Ying Chi 100

Mr. Chin Chiang-heng 150

Mr. Chow Tze-ning 150

Mr. Chun Dong-kee 500

Mr. Lu Van-ching 400

Mr. A. Sing 500

The Ningpo Guild 250

Mr. Yue Kong 250

Messrs. Shun Shing and Co. 100

Mr. Li Hang-hoo 50

Mr. Nyan Kee 100

The Ta Fong Piece Goods 1,000

Mr. Koo Tze-boo 200

Mr. Loo Ling-kee 100

Mr. Tze Kee 100

Mr. Ching Lien 50

Mr. Ching Nien 50

Mr. Hhong Nsie-ziang 500

Mr. Cuen Chang 100

Mr. Ko Zai-ziang 100

Mr. Yuen Yue 100

Mr. Ze Chin 100

Mr. Chang Yeh-ying 50

Mr. Soong Kee-sung 300

Messrs. Tung Yue and Co. 500

Mr. Hung Kong 250

Messrs. Yuen Chong Tsung and Co. 200

Mr. Hang Kee 200

Mr. Wong Tsu-day 100

Messrs. Nue Chong and Co. 100

Messrs. Zung Shing and Co. 100

Mr. Yu Ching-dong 50

Mr. Chin Tze-fong 50

Messrs. Yee Dah and Co. 50

Mr. Yang Yih-tsen 50

Mr. Chang Ping-chun 50

£99,350

Decisive Naval Battle Due, Says American Admiral; German Ships Coming Out

(American Wireless To Reuters)

New York, June 2, via Cavite and Koukaza.—Rear-Admiral Albert Gleaves said that the United States has a large number of first class battleships preparing alongside the British ships for an engagement on the high seas with the German Fleet. News reached the British Navy a few days ago that the German battleships are about to come out for an engagement. The British gave the American battleships the post of honor.

Despatches yesterday from Copenhagen said that the German fleet is gathering at Heligoland.

Strong Peace Movement Is Under Way In Peking

Military Leaders, Seeing Ruin In Sight For Country, Show Willingness To Compromise

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, June 4.—Both the Northern and the Southern leaders, realising at last that surrendering the most valuable unpledged assets of the country in order to raise the funds necessary to finance further fighting can only end in the ruin of China, are making bold moves towards peace, which need public support and the elimination of personal ambitions and jealousies to crystallise into a complete understanding among the military leaders, in whose hands largely rests the fate of the country.

Chinese circles declare that the majority of the generals and civil authorities have already signified their readiness to cease fighting and to work loyally under a coalition government. So far as can be learned, the two Southern leaders, Inspector General Lu Yung-ting and General Tang Chih-yao, while determined to safeguard the interests of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan and Szechuan, are now ready to join wholeheartedly in a peace allowing the provinces a fair measure of self-government and giving Parliament the right to exercise its authority as intended by the revolutionaries in 1911.

Armistice In Hunan

A ten-day armistice has been declared on the Hunan front because of the prevalence of an epidemic of fever among the troops, according to Chinese reports. President Feng and several Tsuchuns are again contemplating peace, while General Hsu Shucheng and Inspector-General Lung Chik-wang are urging the Premier to resume hostilities.

General Chang Ching-yao, the lone commander of Northern troops left on the Hunan front, also advocated peace in a message to the Central Government Monday. He stated that the conditions of the people in Hunan after the civil strife and flood disasters are most pitiful and he desires nothing but peace for the unfortunate populace.

General Wang Chuan-yuan of Hupeh has refused to accept the post of commander-in-chief of the Northern forces offered him after the sudden retirement of General Tsao Kun.

Baron Sakatani, the Japanese currency expert, is returning to Japan.

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Shipyard Workers Put Big Bets On Speed

Keen Rivalry Shown As To Which Can Turn Out Ships Faster

(American Wireless To Reuters)

San Francisco, June 2, via Cavite and Koukaza.—An 8,800-ton freight steamer has been launched, being the first from a new yard of the Pacific Coast which is building eighteen other vessels of the same size.

The Gold \$10,000 challenge for a speed contest in shipping construction by a large Pacific yard has been accepted by a rival yard. The workers raised the money for the wager. The challengers previously wagered \$20,000 that they would build more destroyers this year than the largest yard on the Atlantic Coast. The officials of the Company wanted to take part of the wager but the men refused, saying: "This is our wager on our work."

Washington, June 2, via Cavite and Koukaza.—Navy officials compared the launching of a United States destroyer on Saturday in a Pacific Coast yard seventeen days after the keel was laid with the time previously required. The first sixteen destroyers authorized twenty years ago took an average of two years to build, though less than half the size of the new type. A more recent average was five months. The navy officials expect to commission the new destroyer within a month from the time the keel was laid.

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 3, via Cavite and Koukaza.—One American and one German plane crashed in the Toul sector when four American machines fought six German ones.

Thirty-eight Americans have been cited for gallantry by the Divisional Commanders.

General Pershing reports the American sectors are quiet.

Twenty-four of the crew are missing from the steamer President Lincoln, which was torpedoed last week when returning to America.

A British destroyer has brought down a Zeppelin off the coast of Jutland.

The Germans, lacking cotton, are using wood-pulp for high explosives.

The Weather

Overcast and misty. The maximum temperature yesterday was 83.1 and the minimum 63.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 80.2 and 67.8.

Major Rice In Command Of First American Air Squadron



International News Service despatches recently carried an interesting account of the exploits of Major Cushman K. Rice, now in command of the first American squadron, with the exception of the Lafayette Escadrille, to get into action "Over There." Major Rice fought in South American revolutions, in the Spanish-American war, was chief of scouts in the Philippines, in the Boxer rebellion in China and also was an amateur automobile race driver. Knowing his utter disregard of danger, his American friends are eagerly awaiting news of additional and successful exploits by the Major.

Polish Legion Raised In America Will Join Allied Armies Today

15,000 Recruited In U. S. And 2,000 In South America Included In Force

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 2, via Cavite and Koukaza.—A Polish Legion numbering 15,000 men, recruited in the United States, and also 2,000 from South America, join the Allied Armies tomorrow. They will serve with the French army as a separate unit and will carry their own flag. The United States Companies will also carry the Stars and Stripes. Their pay is only five cents a day. Recruiting continues in the United States under the leadership of Paderewski, the famous pianist.

A contingent of Siamese troops has also joined the Allies. These are declared to be trained fighting men but their number and location have not been defined.

American Express Co. Opens Shanghai Office

Big Carrier And Financial Concern Establishes Agency At 10 The Bund

A branch office of the American Express Company has been established in Shanghai and is now open for the usual freight and commercial business at No. 10 the Bund. The general agent in charge of the office here is Mr. R. Buchanan. Mr. J. Watts is in charge of financial and general office business and Mr. W. Yost is freight and commercial agent.

The Shanghai office is the fourth branch opened in the Far East during the past year. The other agencies are located in Yokohama, Manila and Hongkong.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 2.—An official despatch from Eastern headquarters dated the 1st reports:

Several attempts made by the enemy during the night-time to recapture their positions south of Huma completely failed. The Greeks extended their gains west of Skradliden.

FRENCH MAINTAIN POSITIONS, BEGIN COUNTER-ATTACKS

Foch Hits Back On Whole Front Between Oise And Marne

RETAKE GROUND

Recapture Champlatt And Make Advance At Various Other Points

GERMANS STOPPED

Win Back Faverolles But Elsewhere Fail To Make Headway

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 3.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports: We continued to counter-attack yesterday evening on the whole front between the Oise and the Marne and advance at various points.

A violent attack made by the enemy on both sides of the Chateau Thierry-Paris Road was shattered by our fire southeast of Boursches.

We maintained our positions everywhere else. The enemy losses in these actions were heavy.

We took one hundred prisoners. Enemy's Main Efforts Fail

The official communiqué issued last evening reported:

The battle continues, especially from north of the Ourcq to the Marne, where the enemy made his main efforts. Our troops withstood the shock of the enemy forces with obstinate bravery. The enemy succeeded in regaining possession of Faverolles, but his attacks against Cergy and Troesnes failed. Our attacks west of Neuilly St. Front drove back the enemy on Passy-en-Valois. We took Hill 163, immediately west of Passy-en-Valois, after desperate fighting. Further south of the Torcy-Boursches front two successive attacks made by the enemy were broken down. On our right we recaptured Champlatt and gained ground in the direction of Ville-en-Tardenois.

The situation elsewhere shows no change.

Haig Makes Successful Raids

London, June 3.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning: We carried out successful operations in the neighbourhood of Yleux-Berguin and Meris. We advanced our line slightly at these points, took 193 prisoners and captured a number of machine-guns and trench-mortars. Our casualties were light.

We carried out successful raids southeastward of Arras, northwestward of Lens and westward of Merville, in which we took twenty prisoners, three machine-guns and a trench-mortar.

We repulsed raiders southward of Villers-Bretonneux.

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 3, via Cavite and Koukaza.—The following is given out here concerning the present offensive:

The fighting is intense north of the Aisne and Marne. The French counter-attacked on a front of fifteen miles. They repulsed four attacks at Mount-de-Chaisy, which was lost and then recaptured at the point of the bayonet. Four towns and a hill between Soissons and Chateau Thierry have been recaptured by the French. Bitter fighting is going on near Rheims. The main German pressure continues westward. The British made raids near Arras, Lens and Bethune, taking two hundred prisoners. They brought down twenty-one German machines.

Liberty Bond Coupons Good For War Stamps

American Postoffice Will Accept Interest Vouchers For Savings Certificates

Many inquiries have been received at the United States Post Office regarding the accepting of Second Liberty Loan interest coupons in payment for War Savings Stamps. Postmaster Everett announces that, through arrangement with the International Bank, he will be able to accept coupons for this purpose if a payment of two cents per \$1 is made to defray insurance charges on coupons to the States. Up to noon yesterday 1,625 War Savings Stamps had been sold since June 1 at \$4.17.

SHARE FRAUDS COME UP IN BRITISH COURT CASES

Applications Made for Rectifications Of Registers Of Local Companies As Result

Four more applications for the rectification of the share registers of local companies, as a result of the recent share fraud case, were made and granted yesterday in the British Supreme Court before Judge Sir Havilland de Saumarez.

The first matter called was that of the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

Mr. D. McNeill, appearing for the applicant, Mr. H. J. Clark, said that this matter was practically disposed of at the last hearing of these share cases. The Judge said he was not quite satisfied as to the proof of service and the matter was allowed to stand over.

Mr. McNeill added that he had since received from Mr. W. S. Fleming, who represented Chu Wei-ching, a consent to the order applied for.

Mr. Fleming's letter was handed in and the order, as prayed, granted. Mr. McNeill intimating that he did not ask for costs.

The next matter called on was that of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.

Mr. McNeill appeared for the applicant, Mr. W. C. D. Turner; Mr. E. W. Godfrey for the respondent, Mr. H. C. Marshall; Mr. R. F. C. Master for the respondents the Chun Foo Union Bank; and Mr. W. A. C. Platt for the Dock Co.

Mr. McNeill said that both his friends were prepared to consent, and he asked for the same order as in the former case. The court assented.

The third matter called on was that of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and W. H. Barham, and a similar order was made by consent. Mr. McNeill represents the applicant; Mr. Platt the Cotton Co., and Mr. Godfrey the Belgian Bank.

The applicant in the last matter before the court was Mr. Dasur, and the same order was made, after an amendment of the motion by the substitution of the name of the Belgian Bank for the name originally appearing in the motion. Mr. McNeill represented the applicant and Mr. Platt the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Mr. McNeill also made an application regarding future costs in these cases, and after some argument the Judge said he would prefer to deal with each case as it arose.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, beginning at 5.30 p.m.:

1. March, "The Lion of St. Mark" Fabiani
 2. Overture, "Les Dragons de Villars" Mailland
 3. Waltz, "Phryne" Zuluetta
 4. Selection, "La Diva" Lecocq
 5. (a) Song, "Rose in the Bud" Forster
 - (b) Tango, "La Verbena" Lacombe
 6. Selection, "The Balkan Princess" Rubens
- A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

Fly Trap Fund

Balance as per List of May 29 462.54
In Mem. of Peter Pond: \$ 5
F. A. Sampson..... 50.00
Conscience Money..... 25
Shanghai Race Club..... 3.80

\$3,335
at 72.5 2,427.88
P.Q.R. 585 at 4s. 7½d. 108.11

Balance in hand.....Tia. 2,998.53

H. H. READ,
Hon. Treas.

4 Avenue Edouard VII

Over Seas Aircraft Fund

Balance as per List of April 24 370.55
W.C.D.T. subs. April-May..... 50.00
N.M.F. 50.00

Balance in hand.....Tia. 470.55

H. H. READ,
Hon. Treas.

4 Avenue Edouard VII

Y. W. C. A. Normal School Girls Give Pageant Today



These are the girls of the Y. W. C. A. Normal School, who will depict the growth of the idea of physical training for Chinese girls in a pageant this afternoon.

A pageant portraying in picturesque sequence the stages in the development of physical training among Chinese girls will be given at 4.30 p.m. today at the Eliza Yates School, on North Szechuen Road. The pageant is being given by the girls of the Y. W. C. A. Normal Training School for Physical Education, aided by girls from eight

other schools and by the Boy Scouts. Four acts, with settings in Russia, Sweden, Holland, France, Spain, England and America, and introducing many characters, set forth the impressions gained by a travelling Imperial Minister of Education and the birth and growth of the idea of physical training for the girls of China. Drills and dances of various

kinds form a large part of the program. In case of bad weather the pageant will be postponed until the first fair day, at the same hour and place. The general public is invited and tickets may be secured at the rate. The committee in charge of the affair consists of the Misses Koo, Yoen, Daung and Lian. Mrs. E. L. Marsh is chairman of the Committee on Physical Education.

Shanghai Wounded Soldiers' Fund

Amount on hand as previously acknowledged.....\$4,918.22
May 25 Donation—Fowhaian Club—War Fund Sweep Tia. 50..... 68.40
May 25 Donation per D. M. G. 25.00
June 4 Donation Shanghai Race Club—Spring Meeting 2,000.00

\$7,011.62

May 3 Donation from King's Daughters Society.....£2.1.8

Proceeds of Entertainment given by Gaskin Circle, King's Daughters Society.....\$278.00
Collected by Miss Allan 100.00

\$378.00

£2.1.8

D. M. GRAM,
Hon. Treasurer,
Shanghai Wounded Soldiers' Fund.

CHANGCHOW TO HAVE A GENERAL HOSPITAL

Missionaries, Gentry And Officials Co-operate For Much-Needed Institution

China Press Correspondence

Changchow, June 3.—The organization of the Changchow General Hospital was perfected today. The gentry of the city invited the Methodist Episcopal Church South to open permanent medical work in the city and are furnishing the old Yang Co Yamen in the city and \$3,000 for the running expenses for the first year. The preliminary arrangements have taken several weeks and all of the meetings have been most encouraging. The Board of Managers named and elected today consists of Prof. N. Gist Gee of Soochow, Rev. D. D. Lea, Dr. F. B. Nagel, all of the M. E. Church South, the representatives of the gentry being Mr. Zee, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Dzau, cashier of the Bank of Communications.

Dr. W. B. Russell, who has been for some years with the Soochow Hospital, will be in charge of the work and will be assisted by a graduate pharmacist and Chinese doctor and five graduate nurses. The hospital will be open for work July 1.

Foreigner Commended For Arresting Robber

Mr. F. Ferrier Praised By Court For Capture Of Armed Man

Mr. F. Ferrier, who with Mr. Bisset captured an armed robber in Yangtsepoos district on the night of May 22, was commended for bravery and thanked on behalf of the community by Assessor Spiker and Magistrate Tang in the Mixed Court yesterday. The armed highwayman, Zia Sung-yoen, was ordered handed over to the Arsenal authorities.

Three charges were brought against the prisoner—loitering with intent to commit a felony, attempting to kill a Chinese detective named Ming Tah and attempting to kill Mr. Ferrier. The robber, with three others, was observed on Thorburn Road by the detective. He caught hold of Zia but the others fled and Zia broke away after firing at his captor. Mr. Ferrier testified that the fugitive snapped his revolver at him twice at pointblank range but the weapon failed to explode. He then grappled with the man and, assisted by Mr. Bisset, threw him down and held him till the police arrived.

The accused admitted that Mr. Ferrier's story was true but declared that he had been given the revolver by a man named Yau to carry to a certain house which was to be robbed. He said that he fired two shots into the ground and two into the air to frighten his pursuers.

Bomb Reported Found In Stern Of Kiangteen

A high explosive bomb was reported found in the stern of the China Merchants' steamer Kiangteen yesterday afternoon. The projectile was accidentally discovered shortly after 3 o'clock by a Chinese, who reported the matter to the officers of the vessels. It was ordered to be thrown into the river, but the explosion was so great that the sound caused quite a commotion aboard. The French police made an inspection of the boat in the afternoon and the vessel left as scheduled for Ningpo in the evening.

that it has been deliberately given currency by the President's enemies in order to discredit him, through the suggestion that he is on particularly good terms with the Imperial Family; and in some of its forms the rumor has contained the hint that President Feng was intending, should his presidential terms be renewed, to effect certain state changes in which the Imperial Family would be vitally interested. Needless to say, this, too, is pure fabrication.

It will be remembered that in the Twenty-one Demands of 1915 the Japanese Government made certain very pointed suggestions as to the necessity and advisability of sending Buddhist missionaries to China. The political aspect of this matter was most prominent at the time, and though the demand as a demand was shelved there has ever since been a caseless activity on the part of Japanese Buddhists in this country, and there have been several interchanges of courtesies between Buddhist priests from Japan and those from China. About two months ago a party of Buddhist priests from the Yellow Temple in Peking visited Japan and subsequently it has been discovered that many valuable articles from the Yellow Temple have disappeared. It was discovered some weeks ago that certain of the Lama priests of the Yellow Temple had disposed of a yellow riding jacket, formerly worn by the Emperor Yung Chen (1723 to 1736), to Japanese representing the Tokio Museum. This discovery led to a thorough investigation and it has been ascertained that a very large number of valuables has disappeared from the Temple, and worthless wooden imitations have been substituted. It is not yet quite certain but the evidence seems to indicate that the change was made just before the party left for Japan a couple of months ago, and that the originals were taken by that party to Japan. Investigations are still being pursued with the object of ascertaining where the exact responsibility for these thefts lies, and who authorized the receipt of the stolen goods, which in all are said to be worth nearly twenty million dollars, a figure that is probably exaggerated; but the value involved is an unimportant detail. It is essential that steps should be taken to prevent the rifling of public institutions in this way. The Temple and everything pertaining to it is public property, and without the authorization of the Government any disposal of the property it contains is simply theft. It is hoped that if the missing valuables can be traced the Government whose subjects hold them will facilitate their early return to the place to which they belong.

China Realty Co., Ltd.

Real Estate--Architects--Insurance

For Sale or To Let

Newly Constructed Residences—modern—comfortable—containing four and five rooms, nice gardens, best residential section. Can be purchased on our easy payment plan.

Land For Sale, in the International and French Settlements. Suitable for schools, factories or residences.

China Realty Co., Ltd.

LAND & ESTATE AGENTS, ARCHITECTS

Agents: Lancashire Insurance Co.

Nanking and Kiangse Roads

BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS

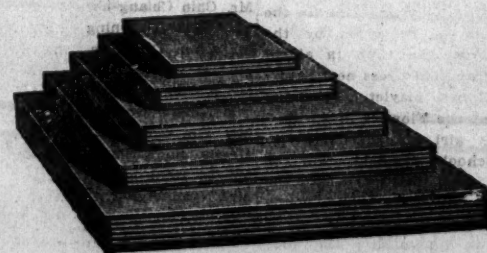


DUNLOP RUBBER BELTING

Used by all the principal Mills, etc., throughout the Orient. It's non-slipping quality ensures maximum power transmission, and being made from the finest Egyptian Cotton and toughened rubber is the most enduring and therefore the most economical and satisfactory belting on the market.



RUBBER ROLLERS for Paper Mills, etc.



INSERTION SHEET

Hoses of every description, Rubber Sheet, Valves, Washers and Rings, Westinghouse Brake Hose, Gas Tubing, Diaphragms, and all rubber requisites as used by Marine, Railway, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

Every description of Surgical Rubber Goods.

DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED

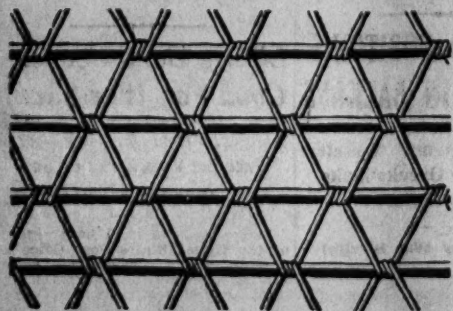
Phone 2248

20 Kiukiang Road

Cables Pneumatic

TRIANGLE MESH

The Ideal Reinforcement for Roof and Floor Slabs, Culverts, Sewers, Pavements, etc.



New stocks of Black Triangle Mesh in Rolls 160 feet long, have arrived 8 Different Styles

ESTIMATES PREPARED BY OUR CONCRETE ENGINEERS

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road

Telephone 778

All Over The Far East

Three Chinese passengers on the N.Y.K. s.s. Chikusan Maru, which left Kobe on May 2 and dropped anchor at Moji on the 3rd, were found to be carrying nearly \$12,000 in their waistcoats with the intention of smuggling the cash away to Shanghai. The men were arrested.

Japanese women are progressing. A female doctor has just been appointed assistant medical expert in the service of the Metropolitan Police of Tokyo, and a young woman has applied for license as master of a merchantman.

The well-known Japanese millionaire, Mr. Yamamoto, entertained a large number of leading foreigners at Tientsin to dinner at the Shikishima a few days ago. Among the guests were the American, British, French and Japanese Military Commandants, the Allied Consuls-General, Major Nathan, R.E., C.M.G., the Commissioner of Customs, etc. Mr. Yamamoto's hospitality was much appreciated by his guests.

It is stated that the Japanese Government has already completed its preparation for the opening of a commercial showroom at Singapore. Its manager has been selected and at present the exhibits are being selected. Another commercial showroom is being erected at Harbin. The Russo-Japanese Association has been entrusted with the management of the new institution, the expenses \$40,000 being paid by the Government annually.

Something like 200,000 Chinese are reported to have been sick in Tientsin during the past few days. Apparently an epidemic of influenza or dengue fever is raging.

A few days ago, the Railway Office in Baikal was broken into by a gang of armed robbers, who attempted to rob the Office of 14,000,000 roubles in its custody. They threw bombs at the keepers of the safe and caused many casualties, says a Harbin message, but they were foiled in their object of looting.

The Kobe Herald writes:—Owing to the lack of bottoms, the price of large steamers has grown so high that a steamer for immediate delivery is quoted at over ¥1,000 per ton and yet there are no sellers. A contract has lately been concluded between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard for the sale of a new steamer of 9,000 tons weight recently launched at the said shipbuilding yard, at ¥900 per ton for delivery in Nov. or Dec. this year.

The Japanese shipowners, who are in possession of above 10,000 tons deadweight exclusively for cargo purposes, number 42, according to investigations of the Shipping Department of the Mitsui. The following are the leading six companies:—

Owners	Ships	Tonnage
N. Y. K.	50	237,755
O. S. K.	42	179,477
Tatsumi	12	74,485
Yamashita	17	71,670
M. B. K.	18	71,137
Kishimoto	9	50,836

Five years ago there were only ten Companies with over 10,000 tons of shipping.

A curious affair is reported from Kyushu. General Iguchi is now inspecting the barracks there and on the 14th instant after a review of the 54th Infantry Regiment at Miyakono the officers of the regiment held a banquet. The festivities were in full swing when the company was disturbed by a controversy which arose between Captain Matsuda Keisuke and Lieut.-Colonel Takasano Takeichi, two officers of the regiment. The quarrel went to such lengths (says the Japan Chronicle) that finally Captain Matsuda seized a knife and made an attack on the other officer, who others who tried to intervene. Presumably he was finally restrained, though the report does not say so. The matter is now engaging the attention of the gendarmes.

Mr. G. O. Wallenberg, Swedish Minister to Tokyo for the past 12 years, has left for Sweden. None of the Allied diplomats in Japan was present to see the departing Swedish Minister off. For some time past his colleagues, representing England, America, France, Italy and Belgium, have declined to meet Mr. Wallenberg, and have refused to accept invitations to functions at which he was expected to be present. Numerous rumors have been in circulation in Tokyo as to the cause of his departure. In the absence of authentic information from the Foreign Office it would be improper to repeat those rumors, but when the Minister of a neutral country leaves the capital of an Allied State in the circumstances described the public will not be slow to draw the inference that he has engaged in conduct of a non-neutral nature. It is a matter for satisfaction that the activities prejudicial to the Allied cause which have undoubtedly been going on under the cover of neutrality have been stopped.—Japan Advertiser.

A special telegram from Harbin, of May 21, states:—"By instructions from Peking Lt.-General Tao Hsiang-kuei, Garrison Commissioner of the Ping-kiang District (Harbin) has, in addition to the issuance of an official proclamation, couched in strong words against the Maximalists, notified the Executive Bureau, that he will be forced to adopt military measures to preserve peace within the Harbin district if further disorders occur, within the zone of the Chinese Eastern Railway, as China is responsible for the protection of the said line in accordance with the Chino-Russian Agreement of 1906. It is interesting to note that the two Chinese papers are printing long accounts of Bolshevik dangers to China on account of the presence of Maximalist influence in Northern Manchuria and Eastern Siberia, and advising that the Chinese government, with the consent of the

Battery Of French 155's At The Battle Of Picardy



The present struggle around Ypres and the Arras region is marked by the return of open warfare. In the effort to check the German advance the French drew their artillery up along the roadsides in the open country. The photo shows a battery of French 155's, of the Filleux model, which are unequalled in mobility and destructive power.

Entente Powers, should render military assistance to General Semenov at once. The papers say that, in view of the present situation, China is the best member of the Entente group to assist General Semenov against the dangerous Bolsheviks, whose entry into China will surely upset the existing government in Peking.

A fierce leopard has found its way to Takweichang, near Lukowchiao, and a coolie has been killed and devoured by it.

A serious affray occurred at Tangku near Tientsin on Tuesday of last week. It appears that when the Customs authorities were examining the mail train, their suspicions were aroused by three parcels in the possession of some soldiers bound for Chunliangcheng, who were occupying one of the compartments. When questioned as to the contents the men refused to permit these parcels to be examined, and on the Customs officials insisting, one of them drew a revolver and fired several shots, wounding a Chinese Customs employe in the neck, and a railway policeman in the leg. The three ruffians then bolted from the train and made off in the direction of Peitang. They were pursued by the railway police, and a telephone message was sent to Peitang reporting what had occurred. Soldiers were sent out to intercept the fugitives, who offered a desperate resistance, with the result that two of them were shot dead, and only one was captured alive. The parcels were, as expected, found to contain opium. Possibly there is some truth in the rumor that outside the wall the troops are receiving a portion of their pay in opium.

According to a statement of Mr. Yoshida (Master of Ceremonies), who has been honored with an order to attend upon H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught on the occasion of His Royal Highness' prospective visit to Japan on the mission of presenting H. R. H. the Emperor with the baton of a field-marshal, the Kasumigaseki Detached Palace is to be placed at the disposal of His Royal Highness. His Royal Highness will probably stay in Japan for about a month.

About 120 households of workmen in the employment of the Chinese Eastern Railway, who are disgusted with the deportation of thirteen leaders of the recent strike movement in the railway area, have applied to Lieut.-Gen. Horwath for permits to leave for Russia.

On May 28 Krempasky, who is well known in Tientsin, and a Serbian friend of his brought along an Austrian, Paul by name (formerly in the Customs and latterly in the Austrian Concession Police, until the Chinese took that Concession over), trussed up and deposited him in the French Police Station. There had been a row in a private house and it is said that Paul has been trying to make lists of the Irredentists to send their names to Austria and thus arrange for their families to be subjected to torture at the hands of the Austroboche government. Paul has been turned over to the Chinese Police and we hope they will keep him there until he is deported.

The Tsuchun of Hunan reports that he is enlisting the support of the local gentry in establishing a new bank and has already met with great success. The members of the provincial gentry are taking much interest in the movement. He requests the Government to give the matter every support by remitting early what it owes to the province.

The aggregate receipts of the Imperial Japanese Government Railways for the current fiscal year are now estimated at ¥323,000,000 as a result of the raising of the passenger and freight tariffs, as against the original estimate of ¥220,000,000.

Insular Auditor C. H. French has returned from his long inspection trip to the coal prospects in the southern Philippine Islands, and states that the Sibuguey field, in Mindanao, is capable of being developed to a 2,000 tons per day capacity, enough to supply the present needs of the islands. At present, however, only about 100 tons daily may be expected, and no longer amounts will be available until extensive work has been done on the mines. To do this work, he reports, is going to require some time, though steps have been taken toward it. An agent has been sent to the Ilocos country to gather laborers, ships have been ordered and are on the way to completion for the transportation of machinery and supplies, and tentative arrangements have been made for the transporting of the families of the laborers who may be employed for the mining work, with a view of having a contented colony. E. Randolph Eliz, who has been the mining engineer, has resigned, and his successor will now have to be named before much progress toward development can be expected.

Engineers in charge of the building of the new Peking-Tientsin highway report that the Peking-Tungchow section, which will follow the highway built some 500 years ago, gives evidence of the fact that Chinese of past ages rivalled the best Roman road builders of 2,000 years ago. The great wall has always stood as a monument to Chinese building skill, but owing to the universally poor roads of China the Chinese have never been considered a road-building nation. The highway from Peking to Tungchow, a relic of the Ming dynasty, is an old granite slab road laid on a bed of concrete. The slabs average two and a half feet in width and in many cases are fifteen feet in length, and were probably carried from quarries in the Western hills, some thirty miles away. These slabs will be utilized for the construction of cart roads on either side of the macadam highway now under way. The building of the new highway is being financed by the American Red Cross and the Chinese Government, as a flood relief measure. The committee in charge is composed of both Chinese and American engineers. A system of piece work is shortly to be introduced which it is thought will induce the Chinese laborers to take a keener interest in their work and incidentally save many thousands of dollars.

Osaka telegraphically reports of the organization of a banking syndicate, having as its object the investment of capital in undertakings in

foreign lands. The banks participating in the syndicate are the Specie Bank, the Hypothec Bank, the Bank of Chosen, the Bank of Formosa, and seven banks in Tokio, as well as Sumitomo Bank, Konoike Bank and five other banks in Osaka.

Usually Dalny supplies about 100,000 tons of beans to South China, chiefly Shanghai, Amoy and Hongkong every Spring. March to May being held as the liveliest export season. Owing to the stiffness of bean prices in Manchuria and the freight rates, whilst the Yangtze Valley has large supplies of beans to offer the South China markets, the shipments from Dalny have so far been quite dull. However, an improvement is expected in June and July.

A special telegram from Harbin, May 27, states:—General Semenov has temporarily ceased his advance toward Chita, and is contented to locate for the present his Siberian government at Borja. Latest advices from Siberia say that Germans and Austrian war prisoners have been armed by the Bolsheviks for opposing Hetman Semenov, who must now secure fresh support for checking Bolshevikism. General Semenov says that, with proper assistance, his forces can easily take Chita as the seat of his Siberian government.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

15 Nanking Rd.

INSURANCE

Fire Insurance
Marine Insurance
Burglary Insurance
Motor Car Insurance
Lowest Rates.

INVESTMENTS

GOLD INVESTMENTS
In amounts from \$100 Gold up.
SILVER INVESTMENTS
In amounts from Tls. 100 up.

HOUSE FOR SALE Phone 60
On Route Vallon, containing drawing room, dining room, three bedrooms, two bathrooms, garden and tennis court. Tls. 16,000.

SHORT LOANS

We can arrange short loans in MEXICAN DOLLARS, TABLES OR AMERICAN GOLD on approved local securities.

Conservation

In these days of high costs of materials, true economy dictates that property outdoors and indoors be preserved and protected with corresponding diligence.

There is a correct Sherwin-Williams finish or preservative for every surface or purpose.



Let us estimate on your paint work.

Catalogs, Color Cards, etc., on request.

Brighten Up!

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

SHANGHAI

Tientsin, Peking, Kalgan, Harbin, Tsinan, Urga, Changsha, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton, Vladivostok

The Overland

A sensible car for sensible owners.

Extravagance is not a characteristic of the Overland.

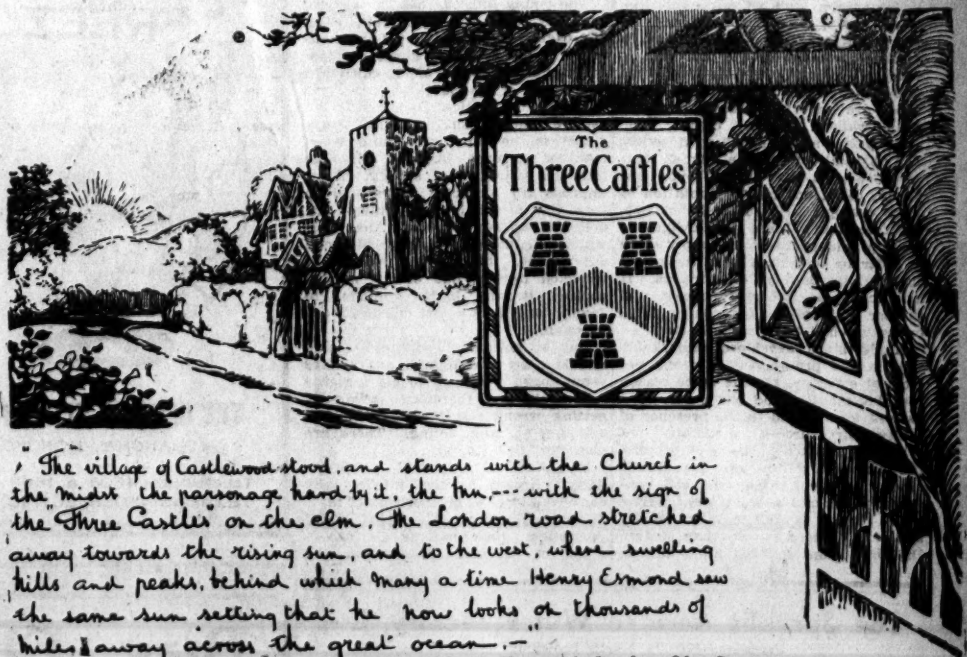
Moderation and good taste are emphasised. Comfort and beauty contribute to make the Overland a most desirable car.

In economy of operation and upkeep the Overland excels.

The Central Garage

2a Jinkee Road

Cent. 2661



"The village of Castlewood stood, and stands with the Church in the midst the parsonage hard by it, the Inn... with the sign of the Three Castles on the elm. The London road stretched away towards the rising sun, and to the west, where swelling hills and peaks, behind which many a time Henry Ermond saw the same sun setting that he now looks on thousands of miles away across the great ocean."

Henry Esmond, Book I. Chap. 3

The sign of the "Three Castles" will now be found on every Tin and on every Packet of:

The "THREE CASTLES" Virginia Cigarettes

This together with the signature W.D. & H.O. Wills stood and stands for the genuine character of this famous and historical Brand, &c.

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the 'THREE CASTLES'"

W.D. & H.O. WILLS, Bristol & London, England.

W.G.S.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Chuckle-Headed Humans Versus Unerring Brutes

A New View, From The Biological Standpoint, Of Mankind's Blunders, Weaknesses And Failings By Robert T. Morris

"Wee unto him that calleth his neighbor a fool." But, luckily, there is no wee predicted for him that calleth himself a fool.

You yourself have undoubtedly done it—on rare occasions, of course. You are an upright, prudent and steady-going man, of course. We all are. Nevertheless, there have been one or two times in your life when you have done or said or thought something that was downright foolish, and nothing more or less. And you saw it afterward, and asked yourself in deep bewilderment: "Why did I do that?" Ten to one, you found no answer.

Why do we all of us, now and then, do the chuckle-headed things we do? Robert T. Morris—that pungent philosopher-physician who so abounds in novel curiosities and still more novel and epigrammatic solutions of the mysteries he discovers—has been asking himself that same question and has put down his answer in a little book (recently published by Doubleday, Page and Co., New York), called "The Way Out of War, A Biological Study." For war, it struck the doctor, is one of the very foolishest things we do.

But there are plenty of others, also, as he abundantly intimates. And—Why? Because, he finds, we are put together that way. As biological structures and mechanisms, we are decidedly imperfect. But Dr. Morris's own words are more interesting than a transcript:

Why does man invest in the wrong financial enterprises, marry the wrong wife, and vote for the wrong political candidate with a frequency that would shock the instinct centers of an old four-footed rat?

This four-footed question is basic in understanding the whole subject, warfare included. The rat which has remained upon his four feet in the course of his evolution has been guided safely by his instincts which belong to a brain following a normal course in apterous, to paraphrase Lamarck's "appetency." Man's brain, on the other hand, seems to have followed an abnormal course. Apparently as the result of some accident or of an evolutionary course not planned by nature, he began, to arise upon his hind legs in the hyrax stage of development and he continued to become more and more erect when passing the lemur stage and the anthropoid ape stage as a phyletic cousin of these primates. Finally, he arrived at the condition known as man.

The reason why we postulate that man's arising upon his hind legs was due to some accident not foreseen by nature is because of the fact that so many structural defects appeared in connection with the erect posture. There are imperfect muscle bearings, weak walled inguinal canals, an badly placed stress and joint action. The physical defects of a man as compared with a rat are at once apparent to an engineer. Quotation of a few examples will suffice for indicating that man's brain was obliged to develop unexpectedly by apterous in order to keep pace with the newly acquired freedom of his forelegs. If he became an arboreal primate still further adjustments not contemplated by nature had to be made in his body.

Man's brain developed remarkably well in the presence of physical defects of structure for the same reason that his muscles and bones developed as well as they did in the presence of faulty structure—a structure not originally adapted to the erect posture. Structure and function are closely allied. Assuming that the cell construction of man's brain went wrong while trying to follow other faulty anatomic processes, we may deduce the conclusion that his mind acts in

faulty ways in consequence. We may condense the idea of man's mind acting along with anatomic apterous, and then coin the word "synap head" for purposes of description.

This offers explanation for man's devotion to funny religions, for example, and for the absurd choice of leaders in literature or in art which is displayed by so many individuals. We may assume that man must continue to be his own worst enemy for mechanistic reasons which he cannot avoid for a while.

He is the only animal capable of developing a philosophy which can make him unhappy and he abets that sort of philosophy through choice of food and of daily habits which further interfere with the action of brain cells.

He forms the only animal group in which individuals are persistently engaged in trying to fool each other, spending millions of dollars for this purpose annually in printed advertising alone.

He is the only animal which constitutes an epidemic against others of his own kind. Man is not only an epidemic against nature's resources, destroying the forests and wasting the land, but in frequently occurring wars becomes an epidemic against his own kind.

During times of warfare-by-arms, when man reverts to primal instincts, mutual recrimination between combatants makes nuptial arrangement giving birth to a voluminous spawn of falsehoods. These are in part based upon misapprehension belonging to defective brain action. Warfare falsehoods belong also in part to military and in part to political policy. The schoolboy said to his teacher: "A lie is an abomination unto the Lord and an ever present help in time of trouble." People engaged in warfare are in trouble.

Biology then looks upon man as being a very defective primate, an offshoot from the primitive simian group, which gave collateral descendants better anatomy. Sociology takes a different view. Sociology in its upper levels is represented by theology. Theology assumes that man is a finished product. In order then to make a compromise while discussing these questions, I shall consider man to be an imperfect simian, and shall make polite compromise with theology by naming him a "Finished Product." For purposes of brevity, this compound word may be shortened into a single name of "Finprod."

The young finprod has a natural tendency to develop along ideal lines. He eagerly learns about fair treatment of his neighbor, about development of the intellect, about cultivated enjoyment of the emotions, and about the value of justice. Because of defective mechanism of the brain structure, he runs into kno's when making personal lines of cleavage into the structure of society. Some finprods are deflected downward to join the criminal class, others are deflected upward toward the class which is enabled to make good social adjustment. Still other individuals are deflected upward out of the normal course, become higher minds in fanaticism, genius and spiritual expression.

But at bottom, all—high, low and middle class—are finprods and synaps—put together wrong to get a right result, and therefore constantly getting wrong results when thinking and feeling and acting. There are abundant illustrations.

Patriotism is a primal prejudice, flatly opposed to the intellectually conceived ideal of brotherhood of man. When responding to the feeling called patriotism whole nations go into a state of enzymic preparation for

offense or defense. The adrenal glands of the people pour out an excess of adrenalin, in the same way as their salivary glands would pour out an excess of ptyalin if they were watching somebody eating oranges. The free flow of adrenalin in the people of a nation causes the production of an excess of thyroid iodine, and this thyroid iodine opens up the entire cellular structure for new activation. That is all patriotism is, biologically.

The term "peace" is a colloquialism referring to the subject of intervals between warfare. Mr. Ford gave the world a kindergarten lesson worthy of its cost when he shut up a lot of pacifists for a week on shipboard, where they could not escape from each other.

Early wars may have had a eugenic effect by eliminating the weak and unfit. In modern wars this is not the case. If anybody feels that any survival of the fittest is to be looked for as a result of this present war, he may go to Flanders and there find the fittest—underground.

Depending upon wars for the purpose of obtaining the spirit of race consciousness is very much like the quaint legendary Chinese method of burning a house down in order to secure the delicious roast pig. Man is the only mammal engaged in killing his own kind. The frankly predatory species prey upon other species. Were they to prey upon their own kind, it would be against laws relating to the preservation of the kind in nature's struggle between

competing kinds of animals and plants. But man does it.

Men congregate in herds. The German herd made a god of their Kaiser by metaphysical process and then idealized him for the same reason that heathen people make a wooden god and then aim all their best instincts at what the wooden god is supposed to represent. The German herd has been notable for its dependence upon learned authority whenever that was procurable, or upon leadership in any event, intelligent or unintelligent.

If might is right, I shall take my neighbor's farm away from him when God helps me to become strong enough for that, and when taking his farm away, I shall exclaim in the words of Kaiser Wilhelm, "Forward with God." This idea, carried to its logical conclusion, would result in there being but one man left alive in the world, and he with a wife who would require to be killed in the interest of permanent peace.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. W'nourp M. June 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Takima M. June 7
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru June 8

Sailed from Shanghai

Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. June 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. June 16
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia.....June 22
Per C.M. s.s. China.....June 24
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru June 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaishima M. June 30
For Europe:—
Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat ..June 6
MAILS DUE.
Per C.M. s.s. China.....June 10
Per O.S.K. s.s. Canada M. June 15

For London, et.—
Kitano MaruApr. 17
Kaga MaruMay 31
For Liverpool
Iyo MaruApr. 6
Shidmoka MaruMay 10
For San Francisco
VenezuelaApr. 27

Shinyo MaruApr. 20
EcuadorMay 25
For Seattle
Katori MaruApr. 28
Manila MaruMay 4
Suwa MaruMay 19
For Vancouver
MontagueMay 21
Empress of JapanMay 27
Key WestMay 27
For Marseilles, etc.
Kirishimayama MaruMay 18

Drinking Water:

It is just as important that your water supply be pure and clean today as three months from now. Just as necessary for you to guard against sickness now as during the hot weather.

The Brownlow Filter

Offers the best protection from impure drinking water, represents the most inexpensive form of health insurance.

See a Brownlow demonstrated, see how it is made, how it filters water and you will appreciate why you need one.



MUSTARD & CO.

Sole Agents

22 Museum Road Shanghai

NESTLÉ'S FOOD

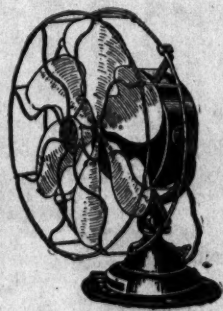
Sold by the best Grocers and Stores
Wholesale Depot, 8 Nanking Road, Shanghai.



Doctor's Opinion in China:

"It has certainly been a great help to some infants whose mothers' milk has been insufficient or of poor quality."

"FREEZOR" FANS



CEILING FAN'S
OSCILLATING FANS
PLAIN DESK FANS
IN ALL SIZES.

SUITABLE FOR
ALL VOLTAGES

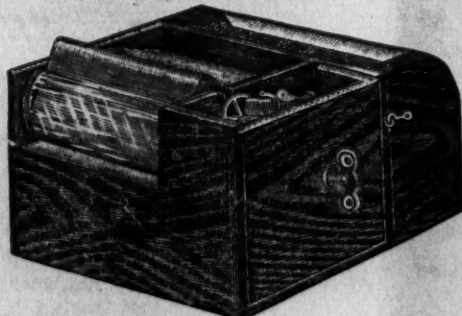
THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. (OF CHINA), LTD.
(SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW, LONDON.)

TELEPHONES: 1608 & 1606
TELEGRAMS: "GENLECTRIC."

7 JINKEE ROAD
SHANGHAI.

Buy Fly Traps

Get rid of the flies and save yourself from germs and discomfort



All traps purchased from us will be repaired free of charge excepting broken springs, for which the small charge of replacing same will be made.

Price \$4.00 each
TAKATA & Co.
SOLE AGENTS
Telephone 2472

The Sparklis Aerated Water Factory, Ltd.

Factory:—No. 76 North Szechuen Road.

We manufacture the following varieties of Aerated waters:—
American Ice Cream Soda Pineappleade Lemonade
Orangeade Raspberryade Gingerale Barsaparilla
Cream Lemon Lime Juice and Soda

PRICE.....\$0.75 per dozen and
\$0.50 per dozen for Soda water

to which should be added \$0.72 for the cost of the bottles which will be returned on return of the empties.

The Water used in the Manufacture of our Aerated Waters is sterilized by the latest process "THE ULTRA VIOLET RAYS" which renders it absolutely GERM-FREE.

Order books, etc. on application

THE EASTERN SYNDICATE, General Managers.

Phone Central 3255.

128a Szechuen Road.

1762

LIPS' SAFES & LOCKS

In Stock

SOLE AGENTS

Importer
and
Engineers

TEMA

6 Ave. Edouard VII
23 Ave. Edouard VII
Phone 462/3

"COMMANDER"



Sold in
Tins of
Twenty
Cigarettes

Also in
Packets of
Twenty
Cigarettes

It is necessary for you to try Commander but once to appreciate its better size and pleasing qualities.

Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

ANDERSEN, MEYER NINE
AFFLICTED WITH DENGUE

Anyway, That's What It Looked
Like When Socony Players
Got Going

After it was all over yesterday the Andersen, Meyer ball tossers denied that the dengue fever epidemic was to blame.

Socony didn't appear to be suffering from much of anything and thus the Hong League series got away to a hysterical start with Mr. Rockefeller's Shanghai nine annexing the first fricas by a 10 to 3 score.

Eddy served up his port-side benders in efficient style—striking out no less than a dozen of the S.O. sluggers—but they couldn't find anyone to hold them at the other end and whenever a batter did connect with one of his offerings it usually resulted in wild and riotous doings on the part of his support—and runs. Of the speedy southpaw's 12 strikeouts, three had to be clinched at first base owing to dropped last strikes and on three occasions the batter after taking all the legitimate swings reached the base safely. Passed balls and wild pitches figured prominently in the scoring.

Bradley, though he issued six passes and hit a couple of batters, had a lot of joss on the ball and got away with only two hits recorded against him. His infield gave him sterling support and he fanned four and accumulated a two-base hit by way of celebration. There was only one earned run in the game, but the commercial pastimers furnished considerable entertainment anyhow and quite a large crowd of supporters were out to register enjoyment.

Socony made enough runs to put the game in cold storage in the first inning, after Barber had tallied the first score for Andersen, Meyer. Chapman started things out by fanning. Stephens righted the last one but shot to first in time. Meade rapped to Barber, who fumbled, and then went on to second when McRae missed the throw. Holliday hit to right and, when McIntyre failed to stop the ball, chased all the way around and home. Bradley was out. Barber to McRae, and then Stephen failed to capture another of Eddy's final strikes and Twogood got a life. A passed ball let him take second and he stole third, coming home when Barber bobbled Johnson's hot grounder. A wild pitch let Johnson come home from second after he had stolen. Hykes took three and then tried to follow Twogood's footsteps to first but the ball got there ahead of him.

A hit, two errors and a passed ball gave Socony two more in the third and the lone earned tally came to them in the fourth when Meade scratched one through the infield and Holliday recorded his third straight single. A medley of two hits, a purloined sack, a wild pitch and a pair of errors produced the final three runs in the sixth.

Barber scored the first of AM's tallies after Bradley had beamed him and chalked up the second in the third inning after taking a walk, stealing second and drawing a wild throw second from Stephens. The other score was furnished by McRae hitting to right in the fourth, stealing second and coming in on Nolte's error. Eddy got the other hit for his side, but was caught stealing.

The feature play of the game was Stephens' catch of Holliday's difficult fly in the sixth and his doubling of Meade at first.

The next Hong game comes tomorrow when Gaston, Williams and Wigmore and the American Trading Co. cross bats. Today the Red Sox will play the American School nine, the game being called at 3.30 p.m.

Following is yesterday's box score:

Andersen, Meyer	AB R H PO A E
Barber, ss.	1 2 0 0 2 3
Ketchum, lf.	3 0 0 0 0 1
Bunn, 2b.	3 0 0 0 0 1
Eddy, p.	4 0 1 0 1 0
Stephens, c. cf.	3 0 0 1 3 1
McIntyre, rf.	3 0 0 0 0 2
McRae, lb.	2 1 1 10 0 2
Gerry, cf, 3b.	2 0 0 0 2 1
Canda, 3b, c.	3 0 0 7 3 1

Totals.....24 3 2 18 11 12

Socony.	AB R H PO A E
Chapman, lf.	4 0 0 0 0 0
Meade, c.	4 2 1 3 2 1
Holliday, ss.	4 2 3 3 4 0
Bradley, p.	4 2 1 2 2 0
Twogood, cf.	2 1 0 1 0 0
Maher, cf.	0 1 0 0 0 0
Johnson, 2b.	4 2 1 1 3 0
Hykes, lb.	4 0 0 11 0 0
Noel, rf.	3 0 1 0 0 1
Burke, 3b.	3 0 1 0 0 1

Totals.....32 10 8 21 11 3

By Innings:
Andersen, Meyer... 1 0 1 1 0 0 = 3
Socony... 4 0 2 1 0 3 x=10
Two-base hit—Bradley. Stolen bases—Barber, 3; Bradley, 3; Twogood, 2; Ketchum, McRae, Meade, Johnson. Struck out by Eddy, 12; By Bradley, 4. Double play—Stephens-McRae. Bases on balls—off Bradley, 6; off Eddy, 1. Wild pitch—Eddy, 2. Passed balls—Stephens, 2; Canda, 3. Hit by pitcher—Barber. Twogood. Umpires—Wilhoit and Brown.

Mid-Week Cricket

The Shanghai Cricket Club first eleven will meet "A" Company, British, cricketers in a mid-week match this afternoon and tomorrow. The match will be played on the S.C.C. ground, commencing at 4:30 p.m. Following is the S.C.C. team: E. G. Barnes, G. H. C. Caulton, S. J. Deeks, A. S. Hocking, E. G. B. Lover, W. McCulloch, F. H. Pentecost, E. G. Tait (Captain), C. E. M. Thomson, F. S. Turner, H. S. Wavell. Reserve—R. Bauld.

The following will represent "A" Co.:

W. J. Monk (Capt.) S. M. Billings, J. E. Wilson, W. C. Foster, S. Vine, G. Caulton, H. Langley, W. E. Anderson, J. Cameron, D. H. Cooke and R. Grimshaw.

S. V. C. Orders

Corps orders by Major T. E. True-man, commandant S.V.C., June 4, 1918:

No. 42.—Recruit Drills. Instruction drills under the Corps Sergeant Major for recruits who have applied at Headquarters for enrollment, except those for the Light Horse and Artillery, will be held in the Drill Hall on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 p.m. The first drill will be on Monday, June 10, 1918.

Instructors to assist the Corps Sergt. Major will be detailed by Officers commanding the units named below:

Mondays "A" Co. British.
Wednesdays "B" Co. British.
Fridays Shanghai Scottish.
Recruits who fail to attend without having previously applied for and obtained leave will be struck off the roll.

Applications for leave should be addressed to the Corps Staff Officer, S.V.C. Headquarters, and only urgent reasons will be considered.

BOXING GLOVES AND
BASEBALL OVER THERE

Washington, April 26.—Through the athletic division of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, efforts are being made to furnish each company going to France with a box of athletic goods as a part of their regular military equipment.

The boxes contain one dozen baseballs, four bats, one catcher's chest protector, mask and mitt, one first baseman's glove, six playground balls, two playground bats, four soccer balls, two footballs and extra bladders, one mending outfit, two volley balls, ten sets of boxing gloves, one medicine ball and one basketball.

Anticipating that disputes may arise among the soldiers in the course of their games, the commission also has included guide books on baseball, football, soccer and boxing.

In furnishing the boxes the Training Camp Commission is endeavoring to supply the men with equipment for such sports as baseball, football, soccer and boxing, which it is encouraging particularly in the training camps because of their military as well as recreational value. Nearly 600 boxes already have been sent to units here and abroad.

HANGCHOW SCHOOL WNS
CHEKIANG TRACK MEET

Beats Wayland Academy And
Kashing High School In
Close Contest

China Press Correspondence Hangchow, June 3.—The Preparatory School of Hangchow College won the second annual field and track meet held by the Mission Middle Schools of Chekiang. The meet took place on Saturday, June 1, on the new Hangchow track. Final scores were as follows: Hangchow 47, Wayland Academy 46, Kashing High School 24. The competition between the two leading teams was close throughout, and the outcome uncertain until the last lap of the relay was run.

A rain-soaked track and a drizzle which persisted through the day are to blame for the comparatively poor records registered. The individual work of Li Hong-dah, in totalling nineteen points for Hangchow, was outstanding. Kashing's strong showing would point to a close triangular fight next year.

The detailed score:

Event	1st	2nd	3rd	Time or distance
100 Yd.	K	H	H	11.2
Shot Put	W	W	W	30'4"
Half Mile	H	W	H	2.25.2
High Jump ...	H	(tie: W and H)	4'8"	
220 Yd.	K	H	W	26
Discus	W	W	W	73'7"
High Hurdle ...	K	W	W	21.1
Broad Jump ...	H	K	W	17.7
440 Yd.	H	W	H	61.3
Low Hurdle ...	W	H	H	32.2
Mile Run	H	H	H	5.50.1
Pole Vault	H	K	W	8.4
1/4 Mile Relay ..	H	W	K	1.50.1
Totals: Hangchow 47, Wayland 46, Kashing 24.				

PIGEON RACES PLANNED

Five Events to be Held by National Association

New York, April 14.—The racing schedule of the United Homing Pigeon Concours was revised at a meeting of the organization's committee Saturday night to conform with the permits to be issued by the chief signal officer of the War Department's Land Division for the coming season. The revised schedule was for the older birds. It was decided to eliminate one race from the original card, leaving five races for the pigeons. These will be the Wilmington 100-mile race, May 12; Washington 200-mile race, May 19; Charlottesville 300-mile race, May 26; Catham 400-mile race, June 8, and Salisbury 500-mile race, June 22.

There were 300 representatives of twenty-one districts at the meeting. It was decided to make all races Concours events, and it is expected that not less than 3,000 birds will participate in the five events. Especial interest is expected in the 500-mile race from Salisbury, N. C., to New York. This race is usually completed on the day the birds are liberated.

It was brought out at the meeting that the pigeon is also doing "its bit" in the war for democracy. The concours has already supplied the Government with a great number of this year's birds, which are even now engaged in their task of bearing important messages from one point to another on the fighting front.

CONGOLEUM
RUGS

The new ART-RUG
patterns will
surprise you!



What About Your Floors This Summer?

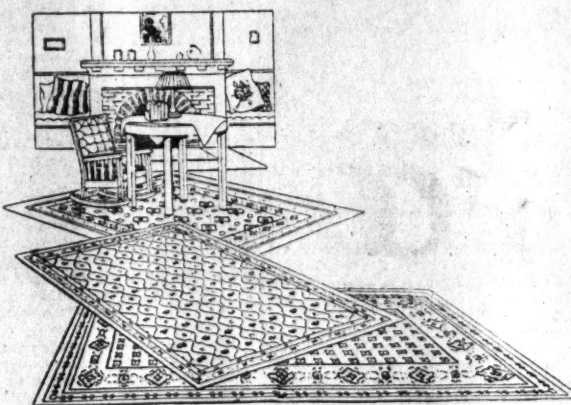
One look at the display of Congoleum Art-Rugs at our Dealers will solve your floor covering Problems.

You will admire the dainty designs and pretty coloring.

Then the wide range of patterns will please you.

These Rugs are Washable, Waterproof and Sanitary.

But there are other appeals in these Rugs.



They won't curl or "Kick up" at the edges. And the Prices! Don't wait till they have all been snapped up. Call on your dealer to-day.

Sole Agents For China

Gaston, Williams and Wigmore

FAR EASTERN DIV., INC.

4 The Bund

Shanghai, China.

TELEPHONE 1159

Everything for the Motor car.

Hire cars day or night.

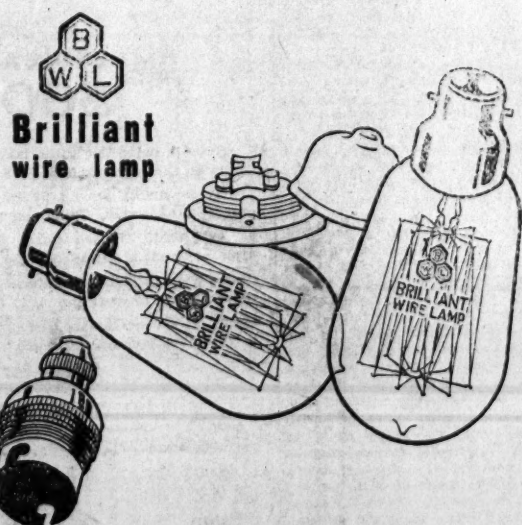
New Cars in stock.

HUPMOBILE
CHEVROLET
INDIAN MOTORCYCLES

TELEPHONE 1159

The Eastern Garage

4 SOOCHOW ROAD



If it is
electrical
get it from

Tokyo Electric Co., Ltd.
China Lamp Co., Ltd.

Show Room

P564, Nanking Road, Shanghai

'Phone: Central 4907.

A-17

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
Main Office, Ford Building, Wilmington,
Delaware, U. S. A.

Subscription Rates
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year, \$22.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month, \$2.00
SUNDAY, per Year, \$7.00
SUNDAY, per Month, .70
Mailed to Outside, 10 cents per month, or
\$1.00 per year extra.
Noted to foreign countries the cost of postage
will be added.
Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy; Sunday
15 cents per copy.

Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission
with "special mails" privileges in China.
Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S.
Post Office, Shanghai, China.
Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.
Telephone—1423 Business Office.
1413 Editorial Department.
Telegraph Address—NATPERS SHANGHAI.

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Very cloudy or overcast and misty
weather with variable and moder-
ate breezes in our regions. Strong
westerly winds on the Pechili
Bay.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JUNE 5, 1918

Developments in Siberia

THE latest development of the
situation in Siberia does not
appear to lend weight to the view
that the Siberian menace does not
exist. It is present in a very tan-
gible form, as revealed by the
Reuter message from Harbin which
was published yesterday embodying
the contents of a communique issued
by General Semenov's staff.
The communique is not a little
significant, for it forms the starting-
point of an organized attack by the
Bolshevik force, with the co-
operation of an Austro-German
Brigade. This association between
Austro-Germans and Red Guards
definitely disposes of the theory
that Austrians and Germans would
not be likely to play any role in
Siberian affairs.

According to the communique
issued by General Semenov's staff,
the main body of the Bolshevik
attacked their antagonists on the
Onon front and managed to cross
the river under cover of its artill-
ery. The hostile attacks appear
to have been pressed with great
force, but the advance has now
been checked. An Austro-German
force consisting of a brigade of
infantry is reported to be operating
some sixty miles east of Olovyana
station and threatens General Sem-
enov's line of communication, but
counter-measures are being taken.

According to the statement of
Colonel Skripetroff, the Bolsheviks
in the Alexandrovsk area are
forcing the Cossacks into the Bol-
sheviki Army. In this connection,
it must be emphasized that the
Cossacks as a factor in the Siberian
situation are important. There is
little sympathy revealed by a large
section of the Cossacks with the
aims and aspirations of the Bol-
sheviki and if, as seems likely, the
Cossacks turn against them, it will
undoubtedly alter the course of
affairs in a marked manner. The
coercive measures now being em-
ployed by the Bolsheviks are cal-
culated to provoke and aggravate
the Cossacks into hostility against
the political charters who have
usurped power. General Semenov's
force gives indications of gathering
strength, for although Red Guards
are being brought from Western
Siberia and concentrated on the
Onon front is an effort to over-
come General Semenov, the latter's
force is in excellent spirits and do
not doubt their ability to defeat the
Bolsheviks if they are reinforced.

The military and naval compact
between China and Japan has been
concluded in the nick of time, for
the movement of the Bolsheviks in
the Alexandrovsk area is creating a
dangerous situation. Japan would
appear to be giving every possible
assistance to General Semenov and
his men with money and material,
and so long as General Semenov
can rely on Japanese goodwill and
assistance, there is hope for the
success of the movement against
the Bolsheviks. Japan can be a
factor of immense assistance for
the preservation of the peace and
order of the Far East, and every
lot of aid rendered to General
Semenov means a corresponding
measure of benefit indirectly con-
ferred on China. The war is being
brought to our doors swifter than
we can perceive. For that reason,
the existence of the Sino-Japanese
compact providing for joint mutual

defense against the dormant
Siberian menace must be regarded
by all sane-minded people as an
instrument of protection against the
breach of the peace of the Far East.

Great Stride in Aviation

YESTERDAY we published
another of those highly in-
structive items of war information
given out from time to time by the
American Wireless Service to
Reuter. The item in question was
in the shape of the interesting an-
nouncement that one Aviation
Camp in the United States is to
have the enormous complement of
150,000 men.

The fact has been established by
an American at present in the
United States who was for some
time following the outbreak of the
present war residing in Germany
and had access to the highest court
and military circles, that American
airmen are feared most in Germany.
The one thing which Germany fears
from America is the injury United
States fliers can do to her country.
Germany is fully aware of America's
almost limitless resources, with the
aid of which enormous damage can
be inflicted on Germany. High Ger-
man officers have volunteered the
information to Americans before
the latter left Germany that Ger-
many expects to send air fleets
armed with poison gas bombs con-
taining gas heavier than air to
drop on London. This gas will be
blown into the suburbs and cellars
and basements of the houses where
the people will be taking refuge.
They expect by this method to
destroy 1,000,000 of the civil
population of London. And as re-
gards New York, they not only talk
of their super-submarines, but of
their gigantic airplanes equipped
with six motors and carrying fuel
sufficient to more than make the
journey to New York and back.

It is gratifying to observe that
within recent times the Allied
Powers have overcome a good deal
of the mawkish sentiment which
had hitherto prevented them from
employing their airplanes for at-
tacks on German cities—that is to
say, they are now fighting Germany
with her own weapon. The fact
that the Germans on the occasion
of Corpus Christi threw bombs on
Paris, hitting a church, thus per-
petrating the very thing from which
they prayed for immunity in the
case of Cologne—and got it—shows
that Germany does not hesitate to
stoop to the most unscrupulous act
and the blackest breach of good
faith. But if Germany is serious
about her threat to attack London
and New York with poison-gas, it
is a game that two can play. For
every airplane Germany is able to
send to Allied capitals, America
will send ten. It is difficult to
imagine even a demented Germany
resorting to newer and worse forms
of international frightfulness, since
they can only make matters the
worse for her in the final analysis.

Travelette

The Grave Of Rupert Brooke

On the tiny island of Scyros, close
to the sea, stands a rough wooden
cross at the head of a crude mound.
It is the grave of Rupert Brooke,
British soldier and poet—a priceless
sacrifice to the God of War.

The cross bears his name and re-
giment and the date of his death—
April, 1915. Perhaps, when the
cause for which he died is won, his
countrymen will carry his body back
to England or raise some costly
monument over his grave, but to
those who loved him, the simple
cross is a more fitting tribute; the
tiny Greek Isle his proper resting
place. In the poet's own words, the
spot by the side of the blue Aegean
"is forever England," a bit of truly
British soil transplanted across the
sea.

Rupert Brooke died on a hospital
ship stationed in the Aegean Sea dur-
ing that gallant but futile expedition
against the Dardanelles. His com-
rades carried him ashore the nearest
island and buried him. Perhaps the
shadow of that simple funeral train
had fallen across the poet's heart
when he wrote:
"None so lonely, poor, or old
But dying has made a rarer gift
than gold."
In future years, Scyros may be-
come a shrine, as it was in the old
days when men came to the island to
worship Achilles—another soldier
and poet. But today the grass-
grown grave is unvisited. The olive
and rose tree shed their pale petals
over the spot, while the sea sings a
requiem.

SAW THE PRESIDENT

While visiting in Washington re-
cently a Parsons girl saw President
Wilson and Mrs. Wilson at church.
She says "the President actually
leaned over and whispered to his
wife as an ordinary man might do,
and he even scratched his ear!"—
Kansas City Star.

Why We Have The Whip-Hand

The broadest possible hints are
given us by the German press to
make use of the one weapon we
possess whereby we can if we choose
strangle the Central Powers to death.
It is of course true that the German
papers do not in so many words tell
us what to do, but they do recognise
the possibility and show themselves
desperately afraid of its employment.
This weapon is Economic Retalia-
tion, and the mere mention of the
name is enough to make every Ger-
man paper shiver with fright. The
more far-sighted German editors are
now frankly admitting that it is
utterly out of the question to inflict
an absolute defeat upon America and
England. These two countries, they
allow, will not and need not accept
a "victory peace." That remarkable
outspoken paper, the Vienna
Arbeiter Zeitung, commenting on the
Western drive, makes no bones about
saying that the game is up and that
the Central Powers might just as well
make peace on the best terms they
can get. It remarks:

"Do not be deceived. Germany's
victories will never force the Entente
to accept a peace of violence. If the
Germans could take Calais and Paris,
and even force France and Italy to
capitulate, then there would remain
the English, safe in their island, and
America, protected by the ocean."
"They can always continue the war
by sea, and the greatest victory on
land can not impose a peace of force
on America and England."

The Arbeiter Zeitung recognises
quite clearly that "the war by sea"
means a war of Economic
Retaliation, because, as it says,
America and England between them
control the world's supply of the raw materials most
vital to the economic expansion of
the Central Empires. Not only so, but
the harbors and coaling stations of
the world are for all intents and pur-
poses controlled by these two great
Powers. While the Arbeiter Zeitung
might perhaps be discounted as being
a Socialist paper, we find still old
conservative Aunty Yessie in the
Berliner call the Vossische Zeitung—
candidly admitting the same thing.
Captain Tager, the well-known
naval expert, thus writes in Aunty's
columns:

"England has closed the gates of
the North Sea. From bases domi-
nating all the sea-routes, her cruisers
sweep the seas free of enemy ships.
Invisible, secure against sudden in-
vasion, and yet inflicting at any moment
to strike a blow with overwhelming
superiority, the English High Sea
Fleets lie waiting in their ports.
Under their protection, England's
sea trade follows the old profitable
roads."

"If England's allies collapsed mili-
tarily and economically, England
could continue the war as a pure
naval war with almost the whole en-
tirety of the world at her disposal. If
she were to succeed at the conclusion
of peace in forcing or persuading the
Central Powers to limit their naval
armaments, England's position of
predominance in Europe would be as
secure in the future as in the past.
The economic harvest of the war
could then be gathered in without in-
terference. That was the situation
which forced us to take up the
decisive struggle against British sea-
power."

"At the moment we could not pro-
duce a decision by throwing in our
high-sea forces. Even after a suc-
cessful battle, our fleet, without any
bases, could neither blockade Eng-
land nor keep the ocean open for
our own sea-trade."

That is a pretty significant ad-
mission, but a greater authority has
yet to testify. Dear old Grand Ad-
miral von Tirpitz gets pathetically
lacrimose whenever he contemplates
the frightful vision of Economic
Retaliation. At a recent meeting in
Hamburg he took the bull by the
horns and frankly admitted the
possibility, proceeding to paint this
dramatic picture of Germany's future
which forced us to take up the
decisive struggle against British sea-
power.

"Without the existence of that
vigorous industry which, after Ger-
many was isolated, we converted
mainly into a war-industry, we
should long ago have lost this war.
This kind of war-industry must
shrink, however, when peace comes,
while at the same time millions of
our fellow countrymen will stream
back into Germany from the trenches
without finding sufficient work here,
or any case, wages corresponding to
the enormously increased cost of liv-
ing. Imagine if we simultaneously
had to bear the burden of taxation
which must fall on every German,
even the poor—for the greatest ex-
action from property would not be
sufficient even remotely to meet it;
and further if in spite of the fallen
value of the German mark we must
still buy the most necessary raw
materials and food-supplies from
abroad, notwithstanding all the
political and other hindrances which
the situation would produce for all.
Can any one in his heart of hearts
really believe under these circum-
stances, without an increase of
power, without an indemnity, without
security, we could avoid Germany's
ruin?"

That organ of German high
finance, the Frankfurter Zeitung, is
wide awake to the danger, and urges
that action be taken now to avoid,
or at least mitigate, Economic Re-
taliation when it comes. It says:
"Nobody knows how and when the
war will end. No one can say today
what quantities of raw materials will
be at our disposal in the world after
the war, and consequently no one
can make decisions as to the distribu-
tions of raw materials that may be
imported. No human eye can see
clearly whether after the war we
shall be mainly dependent upon our
own productions, and the purchasing
possibilities of the world market re-
main unfathomable. Because we do
not yet know in what circumstances

we shall be able to begin the peace,
a definite program can not yet be
drawn up. Our intention is only to
carry the foundation of organization
so far that when peace comes the
practical work can begin with the
taking of the fullest advantages of
the conditions that then exist."

"In the opinion of leading person-
ages, the actual imports will have to
remain subject to a certain control
immediately after the conclusion of
peace. . . . As regards raw materials,
our aim will be to make ourselves
more independent than we were be-
fore of foreign countries. It is as-
sumed that our own home produc-
tion of fibers will provide a substi-
tute for a considerable part of the
cotton imports, and in copper we
have been able to a large extent to
make ourselves independent of for-
eign countries by our splendid
technical achievements."

In England, where there has been
a general and perhaps quixotic
opposition to any form of post-bellum
retaliation, the idea is generally
growing that a policy of economic
retaliation, inaugurated at once, is
necessary to win the war. Even so
persistent an opponent of retaliation
in any form as the influential London
Spectator has at last come round to
this view, and in a recent issue it
says:

"Although economic warfare can
never be an effective substitute for
victory in the field, yet it is worth-
while to consider what opportunities
the Entente Powers have of putting
economic pressure on Germany. The
power of economic pressure which
we and our Allies possess is a bar-
gaining factor of enormous value for
extorting favorable peace terms from
Germany. It is a line of action
parallel to military action, and if
necessary it need not cease when
military action ceases. Needless to
say, Germany's economic condition
is immensely affected by her recent
conquests in Russia. As long as
Russia presented an impenetrable
wall to German eastward commerce,
Germany and her allies were in the
position of a partially beleaguered
state. The eastern wall has been
thrown down, and Germany can now
range more or less at will over a
large part of Russia. To this extent
the blocking of her overseas trade is
a less serious factor than before. Many
commodities of which the Ger-
mans were seriously in need be-
fore they made peace with Russia
will now become accessible to them,
after certain fairly obvious industrial
difficulties have been overcome."

The Spectator emphasises the
whip-hand we possess in our control
of the coaling stations of the world,
which permits us to see just where
German shipping may or may not go.
"Looking, however, at the facts as
a whole, it is clear that unless the
Germans succeed, as they still hope
to do, in acquiring command of the
sea by means of submarines, her
economic life after the war will be to
a very large extent indeed at the
mercy of those countries with whom
she is now fighting. In particular,
the shipping industry could be
strangled if all the Entente Powers
refused to permit German vessels to
enter their ports or to obtain coal
from their coaling stations. It may
be assumed that her statesmen are
at least as well aware of these facts
as we are, and it is quite certain that
the commercial party in Germany
attaches even more importance to the
re-establishment of the commercial
and maritime freedom which existed
before the war than to mere terri-
torial conquests. That is a factor in
our favor which we are entitled to
press up to its utmost value. In the
earlier days of the war we certainly
did not make full use of our relative
economic strength."

"We were anxious—perhaps wisely
so—perhaps quixotically—to interfere
as little as possible with the trading
interests of neutral Powers, with the
result that we allowed the neutral
countries contiguous to Germany to
act as purveyors to our enemies, thus
adding enormously to their power of
resistance. The intervention of
America has happily led to a very
great increase in the stringency of
question whether we can not make
that policy even more stringent with-
out injustice to neutrals. By a closer
system of rationing. Indeed, if we
are to contemplate the possibility of
persistent economic warfare with
Germany, somehow or another we
shall have to discover a solution of
the problem of neutral trade. But
we assume that can be done. In our
opinion, we ought to inform Germany
that the longer she makes war the
worse will be the economic pressure
upon her. We dislike all trade re-
strictions as such, for we ourselves
would suffer as well as our enemies
from the loss of trade. But when it
is a question of banning an outlaw
whose hands are dripping with blood
we must consider the safety of the
world and not make nice calculations
of profit and loss."

E. H. Gary On Optimism

(From Leslie's)

I believe all things requisite will
be demanded by the people of the
United States for its and their pro-
tection and advancement during and
after the war and that the demand
will be crystallized into a govern-
mental policy; that it is generally
realized we have reached a crisis in
our history; that disaster threatens;
that it may be averted if we not
hesitate or quibble over non-
essentials; that America for Ameri-
cans will also be our national
watchword; that laws will be passed,
or repealed, whenever necessary to
aid in securing peace and to give
every interest, big or little, and every
individual full opportunity to live,
to progress and to prosper. Therefore
I am an optimist, even in these times.
There is, as always, a silver lining
to the clouds which now obscure our
vision.

WAR SIGNALS

By Frederic J. Haskin

Signalling in this war is a
spectacular combination of the old
and the new. Where telephone and
wireless fall, signal fires and flash-
ing mirrors often bear the messages,
as they did for prehistoric man and
for the American Indians. Carrier
pigeons bore dispatches for Roman
generals, and carrier pigeons fly to-
day with messages, and sometimes
succeed where aeroplanes fail.

No modern army could possibly get
along without the telephone, but in
times of emergency the telephone
occasionally fails. Its wires are
easily severed, and the constant din
of bursting shells makes hearing
difficult. In this event a colored
light of the Fourth of July order,
colored lanterns, or, in the bright
daylight, flares are often used, while
above the armies, fluttering from
point to point, both aeroplanes and
pigeons carry the messages of war.

In the beginning of the war, the
disadvantages connected with the use
of the military telephone were not
sufficiently realised. Its secrecy was
relied upon too much, whereas it is
absolutely unreliable in this regard,
and the development of the barrage
fire soon appeared to triplicate it en-
tirely. Therefore, the wires had
been laid in shallow trenches, covered
with a thin layer of earth—easy
to obliterate with artillery capable of
destroying thick concrete structures
and penetrating thirty feet into the
earth.

Now when a telephone system is
installed on the firing line no attempt
is made to conceal the wires. They
are strung on small poles and sup-
ported on insulators a few feet above
the ground. As soon as a connection
is broken, men known as "telephone
patrols" go forward and repair it.

Central exchanges, with switch-
boards connecting various points, are
usually maintained along the line of
battle—sometimes in a dugout deep
underneath the ground, or in a barn
or tent back of the lines. Telephone
men, with all the necessary tools, are
constantly on hand to repair
damages.

While the barrage fire is the
greatest enemy the telephone has,
the telephone is of great aid to this
method of attack. It is customary
to use a powerful barrage fire in
protecting an advance of infantry,
and before the aeroplane was used
in regulating fire, the telephone was
the only means of direction. Tele-
phone patrols, with reels of wire
strapped to their backs, accompanied
the infantry, paying out wire as they
went. By means of this wire com-
munication the infantry was able to
communicate with the batteries behind it,
directing the fire against the enemy
without endangering its own position.

One of the uses in which the tele-
phone is still pre-eminent is in
spreading the alarm of a gas attack.
Men with particularly keen olfactory
powers are stationed in advance of
the lines. Sometimes for a whole
day they lie quietly buried in mud
and leaves, moving only occasionally
to test their instruments. At the
first smell of gas they flash the
message across the line, usually in
time for the men in the trenches to
don their gas masks. The develop-
ment of wireless telephony has re-
cently made it possible for the same
warning to be flashed from scouting
aeroplanes.

The military telephone possesses
one great danger, that men miss its
effectiveness, and that is its lack of
secrecy. It is always possible for
someone to hear orders that were not
meant for his ears. Spies in the
armies of both sides have obtained
valuable information by this means.
Sometimes it has come by an ac-
cidental connection with another
line, sometimes by a deliberate
"cutting in" on a connection by
means of a separate wire. This
danger, of course, is combated as far
as possible by the use of codes.

The telegraph, and the wireless
telephone and telegraph, present the
same danger. There is always the
possibility of the messages being in-
tercepted. Wireless, moreover,
not practicable on a moving battle
line where troops are constantly
changing their positions, since a
permanent base is required for the
batteries. Then, too, armies have
become expert in working out each
other's codes and ciphers, so that
visual signalling is still used to a
surprising degree where you would
naturally expect to find electrical
apparatus on the modern battlefield.

Of the visual signals used, the flag
is perhaps the most commonly known.
For a whole summer American
society ladies devoted their time to
learning the wig-wag system, and
their pictures being published with
great frequency, everybody came to
know about the use of flags as signals.
The flag has the advantage of being
easily transported and of withstanding
all weather conditions, but it lacks
the speed of other signal apparatus,
can be used only at short range and
is often rendered invisible by dust
and smoke.

The heliograph—an improved ver-
sion of the mirror method used by
the Indians—is also used to some
extent. It, too, is easily transported,
but, unlike the flag system, has a long
range and speed in transmission, and
it is invisible except to observers
located on a direct line between the
communicating stations. The helio-
graph is entirely dependent upon
sunlight, however, and once discovered
by the enemy, makes an effective
target.

In times of emergency, such as a
sudden attack, riot or conflagration,
sky rockets, smoke bombs, torches and
bugles are used to sound a general
alarm. Every man is acquainted with
the distress signal of his regiment,
transmitted in any form.

Of the modern methods of carrying
messages and signalling the aeroplane
has had perhaps the most unexpected
success. The efficiency to which it
has been developed in this war is
almost incredible when the short
length of its career is considered. In
1907, an officer of the United States
Signal Corps said: "The aeroplane is

in an experimental stage and has no
military value at present. Its use in
war, when completed, is probema-
tical."

Today, the aeroplane figures con-
spicuously in every battle. Only re-
cently it was the British aircraft that
held its own in the sky, directing the
fire of the artillery below with such
minute precision that the Germans
were pushed back. The aeroplane is
signalled from the lines below by
various methods—all visual signals,
however. Through his field glasses
the aviator can see any signals made
by flags and mirrors in the day-time
and by lights and rockets at night.

For the transmission of messages be-
tween the lines, the pigeon is now be-
ing extensively used. A pigeon bureau,
composed of several pigeon fanciers,
is now a well established division of
the Signal Corps, and trained pigeons

are being shipped in increasing num-
bers to France. In training these
birds the pigeon men have been able
to change their method of flight to
correspond with the demands of war.
The natural thing for the pigeon to
do is to rise high in the air, circle
about for a few seconds, then start
for home. Now, after many lessons,
the pigeon has been taught to start
his homeward flight without this
superfluous introduction which makes
him such an excellent target for
enemy guns.

Thus both ancient and modern
signals of war are used in the battles
of today. The telephone, the tele-
graph and the aeroplane, with the
primitive signal fire, the torch, the
mirrors and the pigeons of ancient
practice.

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Amiens (pronounced A-mee-an) is an
important commercial and manu-
facturing center in northern France,
and capital of the department of the
Somme. On account of its strategic
importance on the Paris railroad it
has been made one of the objectives of
the German drive.

TENNIS RACKETS

Risley Hexagon

Forresters Emperor

Slazenger's I. Z.

Spalding's Gold Medal

Boyes, Bassett & Co.

85 Nanking Road

Marine Fire INSURANCE Motor Car Life

At Lowest Current Rates

Yang-tze—Fire

New York Life—Life

S. British—Marine

Railway Passengers—

Equitable—Fire

Motor Accident



Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

6 Yuen Ming Yuen Road

Telephone 778

The Chinese Benevolent Association

113-15 AVENUE EDOUARD VII

Benevolent Fund Ticket
\$60,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of
China on the 2nd February, 1918.

To be drawn among 50,000 successive numbers in full view of the
public in Shanghai, China, on the 10th June, 1918.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at \$1.00, the proceeds of which
after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the North
China Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Associa-
tion reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects;
if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing proportional reduction
in the allocation will be made.

Prices for whole tickets \$10.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1 First Prize	\$60,000
1 Second Prize	20,000
1 Third Prize	10,000
2 Fourth Prize	\$5,000 each 10,000
5 Fifth Prize	1,000 " 5,000
10 Sixth Prize	500 " 5,000
20 Seventh Prize	200 " 4,000
100 Eighth Prize	100 " 10,000
800 Ninth Prize	50 " 40,000
2 each approximate to the First Prize	500 " 1,000
2 each approximate to the Second Prize	200 " 400
2 each approximate to the Third Prize	100 " 200
4 each approximate to the Fourth Prize	50 " 200
499 for numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of First Prize	30 " 14,970
499 for numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Second Prize	25 " 12,475
499 for numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Third Prize	20 " 9,980
2,447 drawn tickets	Total \$203,225

All prizes won will be given at the Office of the Bank of China, Shang-
hai Branch, No. 3 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

The Chinese Benevolent Association.

CHU PAO SAN,
Chairman.

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Fooling With The Calendar By Garrett P. Serviss

I am asked to give an opinion concerning a proposed new calendar by which the year would have 366 days, divided into twelve months, six of which would have thirty days and the other six thirty-one days each. The weeks would consist of six days, including five "working days" and one "resting day." Thus there would be sixty-one weeks in this new calendar year.

My opinion is that Julius Caesar—whose greatest achievement was not laying the foundation of Imperial Rome, but putting chaos out of the calendar—would turn in his grave at the suggestion of an attempt to thrust 366 days into a space of time that cannot contain even the 365½ days that he assigned to it without overcrowding.

When nature set the earth spinning on its axis and at the same time speeding around the sun, she saw no necessity for making the two motions chronologically commensurate—i. e., she took no pains to have an even number of axial turns contained in a single revolution circuit, or an even number of days in a year. To have done so would have been somewhat like requiring

an athlete, in running a mile, to take exactly 1,760 steps each three feet long. Although such an arrangement would unquestionably be a great convenience for almanac makers, as well as for race-track timekeepers, the things are not done that way.

The length of a "day" is a fixed quantity of time, and so is the length of a "year." Both depend upon movements of the earth over which we have not the slightest control and which pay no attention to our arithmetic. To count 366 days for a year would be putting the calendar ahead of the sun at a rate so rapid that in a few years the seasons as shown by the almanacs would drift out of all connection with those recognized by the weather and the plants. When Caesar established the "Julian year" he gave the world its first scientific calendar, although he got the fundamental idea from the old Egyptians.

The problem was, and always will be, to keep the calendar dates as close as possible in accord with the natural point of beginning of the year, (for the northern hemisphere, which is the populous half of the

globe), that point being the vernal equinox, when the sun crosses the equator coming northward after its winter excursion into the southern sky. To start with we might have the vernal equinox fall in any month we chose, and on any day of that month, but once fixed it ought to remain constant. Thus, as now arranged the equinox falls on March 21, and all our almanac dates are set on that frame. If the equinox drifted forward or backward in the calendar, agricultural, as well as all other affairs, would be upset.

Caesar brought his new calendar into accord with the vernal equinox, and undertook to keep it in accord for the future. For this purpose he ascertained that there are about 365½ days in a year. He therefore adopted that as the true length of a year, but to avoid fractions of days he ordered that three-quarters of the years should consist of 365 days and one-quarter of 366 days. In other words the year was to comprise 365 days for three years in succession, but every fourth year was to contain 366 days, thus conveniently disposing of the fraction of one-fourth of a day by not counting it until it added up to one whole day. These fourths, or long years, were called leap years, the same term that we use today.

But now mark what happened to Caesar's calendar because of a slight excess of the length that he had calculated for the true year over the real length. The real length, with a decimal fraction, is 365.242,197 days. But Caesar's estimate was 365.25 days. Subtract the real length from Caesar's and you have for remainder .007803, or say 78-10,000ths of a day, which is only about 11 minutes. Yet this very small excess, accumulating with the passage of the centuries at the rate of about three days in 400 years, had, by the year 1582 caused the vernal equinox to fall back, on the calendar, to March 11. This was not yet very inconvenient for agriculture, but it was inconvenient for the calculation of the date of Easter, and so Pope Gregory XIII. readjusted Caesar's calendar by dropping out ten days. In Protestant countries like England the Gregorian reform was not adopted until 1752 by which time it had become necessary to drop eleven days from the calendar. The readjustment was perpetuated by simply changing Caesar's rule for leap year so that instead of adding a day every four years the addition should be omitted in every century year not divisible by 400. Thus 1900 was not a leap year, and 2100 will not be one.

By this simple device the reformed Julian year, or Gregorian year, was brought so near the real year in length that it is only twenty-six seconds too long.

Now imagine putting 366 days into a year. It would send the calendar ahead of the equinox more than eighteen hours every year, so that only 120 years would elapse before the calendar would be three months ahead of the equinox, and the snows of mid-winter would be covering the ground at the time when, if the calendar were to be believed, the farmer ought to be beginning his spring work.

The best thing to do is to let the calendar as it now stands be, and 3,000 years from now, if our descendants find that a single day discrepancy between the equinox and the almanac is too troublesome they can easily correct it.

A Sugar Substitute

The deficiency of sugar in the Turin district of Italy has created an incentive for studying the question of substitutes, and the Italian Government has caused to be manufactured a type of loaf sugar combined with saccharine. The question of obtaining sweetening substitutes from plants and fruits has naturally been studied by scientists, and a new product called "honey of grapes" has been produced by a special process and patented apparatus by Professor Monti. By means of this process a grape sugar resembling honey is secured through evaporation. It has a great advantage over sugar substances in that it contains no water and therefore does not change in quality even if kept for a long period.

Little Bobbie's Pa By William F. Kirk

I see here in the paper, sed Ma last nite, that our boys is getting into the thick of things, sed Ma.

You bet, sed Pa, that is the Yankee way, sail rite in. It is the same way I used to work wen I was yung & fearless, sed Pa. I never let the lujuns out West git the jump on me, sed Pa.

I guess not, sed Ma, if you cud jump first. Bless our deer boys & keep them safe, sed Ma.

You sed it, sed Pa. They will cum out all rite. I predict that this war will be over inside of a year, sed Pa. I certainly hoap so, sed Ma, & I hoap it will be the last war while I am alive. What a blessing it will be to pick up the palper onst moar, sed Ma, & see the first page full of peccol news, such as dances, divorces, etc., instead of trenches & counter attacks, sed Ma.

I sumtimes think I shud have been over there, old as I am, sed Pa. My experience wud help a lot, I figger.

You are grate on figgers, sed Ma. I shud hate to see my brayv husband gitting hunted by a Hun, sed Ma, but I know that if youre country cud spare you here at hoam you wud be rite there doing yure share. But I guess the way our boys & the British & French is going now, sed Ma, they wont need you.

I wish I was old enuff to go, I sed. Of course you do, Bobbie, sed Ma. You are a chip of the old block—redly wud danger calls & quick to respond, sed Pa.

I think Bobbie talks after my father, sed Ma. Father was vary brayv. He didnt know the meaning

of the word Peril, sed Ma, he thought it was sum kind of a jewel, sed Ma. He didnt know the meaning of a lot of words, that old boy, sed Pa. I remember well the last time I saw him back hoam, he sed the wether wud be better if there wasnt so much Humility in the air, sed Pa. Ha Ha.

Ma looked at Pa kind of hard. You are full of comick noshuns to nite, arent you, she sed to Pa. My father was a college man. He cud talk Greek.

So can my bootblack, sed Pa, that dosen prove much.

My father was vary well posted on a lot of things, sed Ma. The nabors used to cum to see him wen they was puzzled, sed Ma.

It was the same with my father, sed Pa. Wen he wud try to sing at nite, after beeing down town with the boys, the nabors wud cum to see him, sed Pa, beeing puzzled about the noise.

How droll you are this evening, sed Ma. You dont talk anything serious, sed Ma, not even the grate struggel oaver across the Oshun, sed Ma. I talk it serious all rite, sed Pa, but I joak to show that I do not know the meaning of Feer, sed Pa. There isnt any moar chanst of my being afrade, sed Pa, than there is of the Crown Prince being Kaiser, sed Pa. As the grate Holland Poet, Mister Dyke, once rote.

Wen the Germans git wiser Goodbye to Der Kaiser, & that will be a good thing for all hands, sed Pa. I must rite a letter to Washington now, sed Pa. I think the President is anxshus to git sum advice from me.

Questions Answered

Why Is Genuine Silver Called "Sterling"?

ANSWER.—The word "sterling" is used in England with the ancient French meaning of "true," and came to be associated with the fineness of the coin of the realm. Hence the adjective "sterling" became a synonym for pure or genuine silver.

Why Is St. Andrew The Patron Saint Of Scotland?

ANSWER.—This has never been satisfactorily settled. An old legend tells how the form of a cross appeared in the sky to Achaus, King of the Scots, the night before the great battle with Athelstan. After the victory Achaus went barefoot to the Church of St. Andrew and vowed to adopt his cross as a national device.

What Is The Insignia Of The Medical Corps And Why?

ANSWER.—The insignia of the Medical Corps is the Caduceus, the rod borne by Hermes or Mercury as a sign of authority of office. The rod represents power, the serpents, wisdom and the two wings, diligence and activity. The insignia was adopted by the Medical Corps because Hermes was regarded as the god of science and medicine.

Where Do We Get The Word "Colonel"?

ANSWER.—This word is derived from the French "Colonel," which, in turn, came from the French "colonna" and the Latin "columna," a column. The word was introduced into England about 1,548 in reference to the commander of a column.

What Are The Enlistment Ages For The British Army?

ANSWER.—At the present time the age limits are from 17 to 45 although exceptions are made where applicants are in excellent physical condition.

What Is Meant When Officers Are Detailed For "Liaison Duty"?

ANSWER.—Officers and soldiers detailed for "liaison duty" are men

familiar with telephone, telegraph, wireless and all other signals for imparting information from the branches to the rear or from one end of the branch to another.

In What Language Was The Bible Originally Written?

ANSWER.—The New Testament was originally written in Hebrew or Arabic. It was later written in the Greek language, because a large number of Greeks became converts to the Christian religion.

Are Many Aviators Killed In The Training Camps?

ANSWER.—The number of aviators killed at each camp is not available to the public. A report recently



Every selection a gem
on the Victrola!
Every dance a joy!

When you dance to the Victrola you never worry about the quality of the dance music—you never decide to "sit out" a dance or stop in the middle of one because of inferior music.

Victrola dance numbers are always carefully chosen from the "hits" of the season, they are always perfectly adapted for dancing, and perfectly played by musicians skilled in dance music. Get a Victrola this season, have better music and dance when you please.

Victrolas \$15 to \$400. Easy Terms.

VICTOR AGENTS
S. Moutrie &
Co., Ltd.



We will buy your KODAK
or sell you one in exchange
Burr 2 Broadway

given out showed that 51 aviators had been killed in America, only ten of whom were officers. On January 1, 1918, the aviation section of the signal corps consisted of 3,900 officers and 82,120 men. Not all of these were fliers, however.

Did The United States Violate The Rules Of International Law In Taking Over The Dutch Ships?

ANSWER.—No; the decision was based entirely on the fact that this tonnage is vitally needed. An agreement was made for such ships as may be taken to be returned after the war, and compensation given for any that may be destroyed. Such action was taken in the Franco-Prussian War when the German government exercised its right in taking possession of ships under construction for neutrals as well as for belligerent Powers.

What Colonies Did Germany Hold At The Beginning Of The War And How Were They Governed?

ANSWER.—The principal German colonies were German Southwest Africa, German East Africa, German New Guinea, German Samoa, Kiaochow and Kamerun. These colonies were administered from the mother country. Neither natives nor white inhabitants had any voice in the political and fiscal administration of the territories. The laws were formed by the Imperial government and German citizens in the colonies enjoyed the same civil rights as in the mother country.

STORE CARPETS

DRAPERIES & FURS

NOW

NEW MOTH & RAT-PROOF BUILDING
ALL CARPETS ROLLED & STORED
ON RACKS.

LOW STORAGE & INSURANCE RATES.

COLLECTION & DELIVERY FREE

ARTS & CRAFTS LTD.

43 Bubbling Well Rd.

'Phone West 455-456

Refraction and Manufacturing
Dr. John Goddard
Optician
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

WILKINSON'S
PAINTS & VARNISHES
FOR ALL
GENERAL PURPOSES
FOR OVER 30 YEARS WE HAVE
HAD RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES IN THE
FAR EAST AND HAVE MADE A COMPLETE STUDY OF
PAINT AND VARNISH PROBLEMS IN TROPICAL
COUNTRIES. THIS EXPERIENCE IS AT YOUR SERVICE
IN COMMUNICATION WITH OUR LOCAL BRANCH.
SHANGHAI, HONG KONG, BOMBAY.
2, Nanking Road, Alexandra Buildings, Oriental Buildings.
STOCKS HELD AT ALL BRANCHES
AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS IN EVERY PORT.
FACTORIES
LIVERPOOL LONDON WHITE BRAYTON
WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.
GREAT BRITAIN'S LARGEST PAINT & VARNISH MAKERS, FOUNDED 1770.
Caledonian Works, POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Mercurial Barometers
Barographs
Baro-Aneroids
Mercurial Thermometers
Spirit tube thermometers
Six's thermometers
Copper case thermometers
Bath thermometers
Chemical thermometers
Maximum thermometers
Minimum thermometers
Maximum and Minimum thermometers
Terrestrial thermometers
Terrestrial minimum thermometers
Horticultural thermometers
Hygrometers
Hydrometers
Polymeters.



HIRSBRUNNER & CO.

"THE SWISS HOUSE"

1 Nanking Road

Telephone 218

GAS LIGHT

THE RELIABLE LIGHT
FOR FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS,
STORES, OFFICES, CLUBS,
THEATRES, ETC.

For particulars and estimates, apply to the
Engineer-in-Chief,

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

5, Thibet Road, Shanghai

Germany, Russia, The Allies, And The Policy Of Japan

An Authorised Interview With Count Terauchi On
Important Questions Of The War

By Gregory Mason

Shortly before he left Japan Mr. Gregory Mason, then Editor of the *Advertiser*, had a lengthy interview with Count Terauchi. The Premier's remarks were written out by Mr. Y. Tsurumi, submitted to the Premier and the Home and Foreign Minister, re-revised by Count Terauchi, and finally translated by a competent scholar. The statement is thus as "official" as it could be. The interview forms the kernel of an interesting article by Mr. Mason in the *Outlook* of May 1 which is unfortunately too long for reproduction.

"What are the chances for an alliance between Japan and Germany?" I asked Count Masataka Terauchi, Premier of Japan.

"That," he replied, "will depend entirely on how the present war may end. It is impossible to predict the changes which the conclusion of this war may bring. If the exigencies of international relationships demand it, Japan, being unable to maintain a position of total isolation, may be induced to seek an ally in Germany; but, as far as I can judge from the existing condition of affairs, I see no such danger. In other words, I believe that Japan's relations with the Entente Allies will continue unaltered after the present war."

This remarkably frank statement by the Premier of Japan is an accurate presentation of certain new possibilities which concern the Allies, and America in particular. These new possibilities have been created by the collapse of Russia. That collapse has ended the remoteness of Japan. If Russia does not get back to her feet, the Far East will be next door to Europe. If Russia does not recover, then over Russia's remains Germany and Japan are destined to meet. Will they meet as rivals or as friends?

Whether there is to be a German-Japanese alliance opposed to the French and Anglo-Saxons or not depends very largely on America. But I am anticipating.

The first question I put to the Premier, when I saw him at his official residence related to intervention. "Does Japan intend to intervene in Siberia?" I asked. "And, if so, would she prefer to act alone or in co-operation with her allies?"

Count Terauchi does not speak English, and Mr. Yuseki Tsurumi, the son-in-law of Baron Goto, had kindly volunteered to act as interpreter. Mr. Tsurumi not only speaks excellent English but writes it. Through Mr. Tsurumi Count Terauchi replied:

"I have not as yet formed a definite opinion about this problem. Nor would it be of any practical use if I had made up my mind, because intervention cannot at once be put into practice. The opinions of the Allied nations must first be heard. Besides, we can hardly form an unerring estimate of the real situation in Russia. Though a treaty of peace has been signed between Germany and Russia, what concrete result may it bring? Will the Russian people continue to submit to the guidance of the Bolshevik Government? Even if the Bolshevik Government succeeds in getting rid of Russia's obligations toward her allies, how do we know that the Russian people's will is represented by that Government's conduct? Japan once waged war with Russia, but today there is between the two countries absolutely no ill feeling. At the outset of the present war, when Russia proposed to send her Siberian troops to the western front, our Government gladly consented to safeguard the peace of the Far East so as to enable Russia to deliver her utmost power on the western front, with no apprehension about the East. Thus the Japanese Government has goodwill for Russia and entertains deep sympathy for her in the deplorable complications which have arisen in Russia's internal administration since last year. So we by no means desire to make an enemy of Russia, even if Russia's condition should get from bad to worse. Though the Bolshevik Government should shake hands with Germany, yet there would be many Russian whose views are sound and reasonable and who regard us as their friend and ally, so that we should be loth to despatch troops thoughtlessly, and thereby make an enemy of the Russian people."

"What we fear deeply is the possible advent of the German influence in the East, and we will have to be prepared against possible emergencies, for Germany may push her influence too far eastward. But if Japan is obliged to take military action in Siberia, such action will be taken simply because of the necessity of maintaining the peace of the Orient, and will never mean aggression or territorial ambition on the part of Japan."

"As regards your second question, namely, as to whether Japan wants to act singly or in concert with other allies, I would say that Japan would want a co-operative action. If any of our allies should desire to participate in Japan's military expedition, Japan would be only too pleased to welcome such participation and assistance, but we fear that such participation would be impossible now. Great Britain and France are concentrating all their power on the western front, so that they will have no surplus strength to spare for an expedition to the Far East. As to the United States, she is also doing her best in lending her man power to France and in otherwise working for victory, and we fear it will not be very easy for her to send very many troops to Siberia."

"Then in what manner would you have the United States help you?" I asked.

"In case Japan is to make a co-operative move into Siberia," said the Premier, "she will desire every possible assistance you can render. The material and financial help which the United States can afford is precisely what Japan will need."

Count Terauchi surprised me by the considerable amount of animation he put into his discourse. His usual expression is a cold inscrutability which a professional gambler might envy. He seldom betrays emotion in his face, and behind that mask he makes his plans and maps his courses, unmoved by praise or hostile criticism. Yet, despite his stony exterior, he is deeply emotional, and weeps easily. He is very sincere and loyal and patriotic and kind. His bad points are said to be narrow-mindedness and a lack of ideals. He is a frank materialist. And he is reputed to be very much afraid of Socialism. Co-operation between such a man and a man like Trotsky is hard to conceive. So I asked him: "Supposing that Japan intervenes in Siberia and that the Bolshevik Government, if still in power, should show a willingness to accept Japanese co-operation in restoring order, would Japan help the Bolsheviks to re-establish a strong state?"

He did not answer directly, but said: "As I have already said, Japan bears every goodwill toward Russia and in this war has been supplying her with arms and munitions to help her win victory. We had hoped with all our heart for Russian victory. But, unfortunately, in March of last year Russia was plunged into the vortex of revolution, and from it resulted the unexpected Kerensky Cabinet, which has since been replaced by the Lenin Ministry, which we see now signing peace with Germany. For all that, we still believe that a great many Russians are influenced by a national faith in the recuperation of their country and in the principles of humanity, and therefore our sympathy for Russia remains unchanged. It is our belief that Russia will regain her national footing, which she seems to have lost for the time being. And when she does, it is necessary, in the interest of Japan, and Japan's allies too, that Russia should be protected to the best of our ability. For Japan, in particular, it is very desirable that Russia should be between Japan and Germany; so we will not stint our aid to her, but will give her all possible help. We feel sincerely sorry for Russia—sorry that so great and powerful a nation as she should have come to such an indescribable predicament in consequence of revolution."

"Well, suppose the war should end with Germany in possession of the Russian Baltic provinces," I asked, "and with Japan occupying eastern Siberia as a result of Japanese intervention. What, Count Terauchi, would Japan think of the constitution of a new and smaller Russia, established on the territory lying mainly between Moscow and Irkutsk?"

"It is Japan's sincere hope," replied the Premier, "that Russia should be reborn into a strong, well-ordered state. We believe that the existence of Russia as an independent nation will constitute an effective barrier against the encroachment of German influence toward the East, and therefore will be a great factor toward promoting the peace of the Orient and of the whole world. That is why we strongly desire that Russia should continue her national life forever, even though she were to become in territory a smaller country."

I asked the Premier how far into Siberia Japan would go in case she intervened, and whether she would be prepared to penetrate European Russia if strong German resistance should be encountered. He said: "Your question touches a strategic problem. You must understand that you cannot extend the theaters of war to indefinite lengths. There is a limit to Japan's military power, and, besides, Japanese military strength is established on purely defensive principles, so that it is impossible for us to undertake responsibility for such extensive fronts. As we know it to be impossible to get reinforcements of half a million or one million troops from America, Great Britain and France to fight in Russia, we could not hope to advance so far as European Russia. The best policy in war is to fight nearer home, dealing with an enemy who has come a long way into unfamiliar places. It would be difficult to predetermine how far we should go."

"Count Terauchi, you may permit me to ask a very bold, straightforward question," I said, "for I should like to dispel the misunderstanding that is prevailing among certain sections of Americans. Now that the Berlin-Bagdad dream has been shattered, certain German newspapers have begun to talk of a Berlin-Tokyo connection through Russia. Some Americans are possessed of the opinion that there is a possibility of Japan's forming an alliance with Germany after the war, if the conclusion of the present war should favor such possibility. What is your Excellency's opinion about this?"

"That will depend entirely on how the present war may end," said General Terauchi. "It is impossible to predict the changes which the conclusion of this war may bring. If the exigencies of the international relationships demand it, Japan, being unable to maintain a position of total isolation, may be induced to seek an ally in Germany; but, as far as I can judge from the existing condition of affairs, I see no such danger. In other words, I believe that Japan's relations with the Entente Allies will continue unaltered after the present war. Last winter I was asked by a certain American gentleman whether there was any danger for the future of American-Japanese friendship, when I did my best to explain the situation. If the United States should take such a step as would endanger the independence of China, Japan could not of course look on idly; but it is clear that the United States will never do anything of the kind. Therefore there is no fear of the American-Japanese friendship being in any way threatened. I was born in the year following the arrival of Commodore Perry in Japan; the memorable event was soon followed by the Harris Treaty, which opened Japan to the intercourse of the world. Had Commodore Perry then fired guns on Japan, there might long have remained feelings of enmity in the bosoms of the Japanese; but from beginning to end he adhered to the principles of justice and humanity in his advice as to the opening of Japan. There were, some far-sighted men in Japan who saw real advantage in following his advice, and the result was as fortunate as could be desired. Thus from the very beginning of Japan's intercourse with America, she was our benefactor, not our enemy. Years have passed since then, but there is no reason to suspect any change in the cordiality of the neighborly relations. It is true that Japan has a little military strength, but that she should send her army across the Pacific and land it in America is quite impossible; and I presume it would be very difficult for the United States to do the same against Japan. I believe there is no reason to anticipate war between the two countries. What possible harm can there be to have Japan developing on this side of the Pacific and the United States growing on the other side? The possibility of Japan and America breaking off into war has never for a moment entered my mind. And if you ask what is the best way to maintain in perpetuity this cordial American-Japanese friendship, I would say, let us go on in the same manner as we have been doing during the past sixty years."

"I would like to ask a question bearing on Japan's future, your Excellency," I said, taking up the thread of conversation. "The Anglo-Saxon peoples are today feeling a strong liberal idealism. Perhaps there are a good many Anglo-Saxons now who feel that their race has already got about all the territory it needs for the development of its interests, particularly on the Pacific. Where the Anglo-Saxons have most of the Pacific coast of North America, Hawaii, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand and foot-holds in China. On the other hand, intelligent Americans and Britons are beginning to realize that a country which is growing as rapidly as Japan, and which has proved its right to be ranked as a civilized nation, ought not to be denied the privilege of normal expansion. Japan's population is outgrowing her territory. Where will she find an outlet? A Japanese magazine writer has recently suggested that Japan might make an arrangement with France by which Japan would take over part or all of French Indo-China. Other Japanese have mentioned the possibility of extending Japan's territory northward. Now, America desires the preservation of the territorial integrity of China, but intelligent Americans would not begrudge Japan an accession of territory somewhere else if it could be arranged justly. It has been suggested that the war might end with Germany holding the Baltic provinces of Russia, France retaining Alsace-Lorraine, and France making an arrangement with Japan by which Japan would get French Indo-China. Quite apart from any allusion to the present crisis in Siberia, toward which the world knows Japan is disinterested, which would Japan prefer as a colony to absorb some of her growing population—a piece of land in such a northern region as Siberia or a colony in the south, such as French Indo-China?"

"Japan is increasing in her population at the rate of about half a million a year," replied the Premier, "and it is indeed a problem that we should well consider; but it is not likely that we shall be pressed for the lack of land to live in during ten or fifteen years to come. For there is still much room in Chosen and also in Hokkaido which can be used for our colonisation. Manchuria, though it is not part of Japan's territory, can relieve much of our surplus population. The Japanese people do not take kindly to the idea of emigration, because they have long been used to the mild climate at home, and dislike both the torrid and arctic regions. Neither freezing Siberia nor the scorching south is very tempting to the Japanese. As to any questions depending on the disposal of Alsace-Lorraine, they must await the decision of military power."

Here Count Terauchi brought the interview to an end, remarking that he was overdue at the Diet.

world. That is why we strongly desire that Russia should continue her national life forever, even though she were to become in territory a smaller country."

I asked the Premier how far into Siberia Japan would go in case she intervened, and whether she would be prepared to penetrate European Russia if strong German resistance should be encountered. He said: "Your question touches a strategic problem. You must understand that you cannot extend the theaters of war to indefinite lengths. There is a limit to Japan's military power, and, besides, Japanese military strength is established on purely defensive principles, so that it is impossible for us to undertake responsibility for such extensive fronts. As we know it to be impossible to get reinforcements of half a million or one million troops from America, Great Britain and France to fight in Russia, we could not hope to advance so far as European Russia. The best policy in war is to fight nearer home, dealing with an enemy who has come a long way into unfamiliar places. It would be difficult to predetermine how far we should go."

"Count Terauchi, you may permit me to ask a very bold, straightforward question," I said, "for I should like to dispel the misunderstanding that is prevailing among certain sections of Americans. Now that the Berlin-Bagdad dream has been shattered, certain German newspapers have begun to talk of a Berlin-Tokyo connection through Russia. Some Americans are possessed of the opinion that there is a possibility of Japan's forming an alliance with Germany after the war, if the conclusion of the present war should favor such possibility. What is your Excellency's opinion about this?"

"That will depend entirely on how the present war may end," said General Terauchi. "It is impossible to predict the changes which the conclusion of this war may bring. If the exigencies of the international relationships demand it, Japan, being unable to maintain a position of total isolation, may be induced to seek an ally in Germany; but, as far as I can judge from the existing condition of affairs, I see no such danger. In other words, I believe that Japan's relations with the Entente Allies will continue unaltered after the present war. Last winter I was asked by a certain American gentleman whether there was any danger for the future of American-Japanese friendship, when I did my best to explain the situation. If the United States should take such a step as would endanger the independence of China, Japan could not of course look on idly; but it is clear that the United States will never do anything of the kind. Therefore there is no fear of the American-Japanese friendship being in any way threatened. I was born in the year following the arrival of Commodore Perry in Japan; the memorable event was soon followed by the Harris Treaty, which opened Japan to the intercourse of the world. Had Commodore Perry then fired guns on Japan, there might long have remained feelings of enmity in the bosoms of the Japanese; but from beginning to end he adhered to the principles of justice and humanity in his advice as to the opening of Japan. There were, some far-sighted men in Japan who saw real advantage in following his advice, and the result was as fortunate as could be desired. Thus from the very beginning of Japan's intercourse with America, she was our benefactor, not our enemy. Years have passed since then, but there is no reason to suspect any change in the cordiality of the neighborly relations. It is true that Japan has a little military strength, but that she should send her army across the Pacific and land it in America is quite impossible; and I presume it would be very difficult for the United States to do the same against Japan. I believe there is no reason to anticipate war between the two countries. What possible harm can there be to have Japan developing on this side of the Pacific and the United States growing on the other side? The possibility of Japan and America breaking off into war has never for a moment entered my mind. And if you ask what is the best way to maintain in perpetuity this cordial American-Japanese friendship, I would say, let us go on in the same manner as we have been doing during the past sixty years."

"I would like to ask a question bearing on Japan's future, your Excellency," I said, taking up the thread of conversation. "The Anglo-Saxon peoples are today feeling a strong liberal idealism. Perhaps there are a good many Anglo-Saxons now who feel that their race has already got about all the territory it needs for the development of its interests, particularly on the Pacific. Where the Anglo-Saxons have most of the Pacific coast of North America, Hawaii, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand and foot-holds in China. On the other hand, intelligent Americans and Britons are beginning to realize that a country which is growing as rapidly as Japan, and which has proved its right to be ranked as a civilized nation, ought not to be denied the privilege of normal expansion. Japan's population is outgrowing her territory. Where will she find an outlet? A Japanese magazine writer has recently suggested that Japan might make an arrangement with France by which Japan would take over part or all of French Indo-China. Other Japanese have mentioned the possibility of extending Japan's territory northward. Now, America desires the preservation of the territorial integrity of China, but intelligent Americans would not begrudge Japan an accession of territory somewhere else if it could be arranged justly. It has been suggested that the war might end with Germany holding the Baltic provinces of Russia, France retaining Alsace-Lorraine, and France making an arrangement with Japan by which Japan would get French Indo-China. Quite apart from any allusion to the present crisis in Siberia, toward which the world knows Japan is disinterested, which would Japan prefer as a colony to absorb some of her growing population—a piece of land in such a northern region as Siberia or a colony in the south, such as French Indo-China?"

"Japan is increasing in her population at the rate of about half a million a year," replied the Premier, "and it is indeed a problem that we should well consider; but it is not likely that we shall be pressed for the lack of land to live in during ten or fifteen years to come. For there is still much room in Chosen and also in Hokkaido which can be used for our colonisation. Manchuria, though it is not part of Japan's territory, can relieve much of our surplus population. The Japanese people do not take kindly to the idea of emigration, because they have long been used to the mild climate at home, and dislike both the torrid and arctic regions. Neither freezing Siberia nor the scorching south is very tempting to the Japanese. As to any questions depending on the disposal of Alsace-Lorraine, they must await the decision of military power."

Here Count Terauchi brought the interview to an end, remarking that he was overdue at the Diet.

world. That is why we strongly desire that Russia should continue her national life forever, even though she were to become in territory a smaller country."

I asked the Premier how far into Siberia Japan would go in case she intervened, and whether she would be prepared to penetrate European Russia if strong German resistance should be encountered. He said: "Your question touches a strategic problem. You must understand that you cannot extend the theaters of war to indefinite lengths. There is a limit to Japan's military power, and, besides, Japanese military strength is established on purely defensive principles, so that it is impossible for us to undertake responsibility for such extensive fronts. As we know it to be impossible to get reinforcements of half a million or one million troops from America, Great Britain and France to fight in Russia, we could not hope to advance so far as European Russia. The best policy in war is to fight nearer home, dealing with an enemy who has come a long way into unfamiliar places. It would be difficult to predetermine how far we should go."

"Count Terauchi, you may permit me to ask a very bold, straightforward question," I said, "for I should like to dispel the misunderstanding that is prevailing among certain sections of Americans. Now that the Berlin-Bagdad dream has been shattered, certain German newspapers have begun to talk of a Berlin-Tokyo connection through Russia. Some Americans are possessed of the opinion that there is a possibility of Japan's forming an alliance with Germany after the war, if the conclusion of the present war should favor such possibility. What is your Excellency's opinion about this?"

"That will depend entirely on how the present war may end," said General Terauchi. "It is impossible to predict the changes which the conclusion of this war may bring. If the exigencies of the international relationships demand it, Japan, being unable to maintain a position of total isolation, may be induced to seek an ally in Germany; but, as far as I can judge from the existing condition of affairs, I see no such danger. In other words, I believe that Japan's relations with the Entente Allies will continue unaltered after the present war. Last winter I was asked by a certain American gentleman whether there was any danger for the future of American-Japanese friendship, when I did my best to explain the situation. If the United States should take such a step as would endanger the independence of China, Japan could not of course look on idly; but it is clear that the United States will never do anything of the kind. Therefore there is no fear of the American-Japanese friendship being in any way threatened. I was born in the year following the arrival of Commodore Perry in Japan; the memorable event was soon followed by the Harris Treaty, which opened Japan to the intercourse of the world. Had Commodore Perry then fired guns on Japan, there might long have remained feelings of enmity in the bosoms of the Japanese; but from beginning to end he adhered to the principles of justice and humanity in his advice as to the opening of Japan. There were, some far-sighted men in Japan who saw real advantage in following his advice, and the result was as fortunate as could be desired. Thus from the very beginning of Japan's intercourse with America, she was our benefactor, not our enemy. Years have passed since then, but there is no reason to suspect any change in the cordiality of the neighborly relations. It is true that Japan has a little military strength, but that she should send her army across the Pacific and land it in America is quite impossible; and I presume it would be very difficult for the United States to do the same against Japan. I believe there is no reason to anticipate war between the two countries. What possible harm can there be to have Japan developing on this side of the Pacific and the United States growing on the other side? The possibility of Japan and America breaking off into war has never for a moment entered my mind. And if you ask what is the best way to maintain in perpetuity this cordial American-Japanese friendship, I would say, let us go on in the same manner as we have been doing during the past sixty years."

"I would like to ask a question bearing on Japan's future, your Excellency," I said, taking up the thread of conversation. "The Anglo-Saxon peoples are today feeling a strong liberal idealism. Perhaps there are a good many Anglo-Saxons now who feel that their race has already got about all the territory it needs for the development of its interests, particularly on the Pacific. Where the Anglo-Saxons have most of the Pacific coast of North America, Hawaii, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand and foot-holds in China. On the other hand, intelligent Americans and Britons are beginning to realize that a country which is growing as rapidly as Japan, and which has proved its right to be ranked as a civilized nation, ought not to be denied the privilege of normal expansion. Japan's population is outgrowing her territory. Where will she find an outlet? A Japanese magazine writer has recently suggested that Japan might make an arrangement with France by which Japan would take over part or all of French Indo-China. Other Japanese have mentioned the possibility of extending Japan's territory northward. Now, America desires the preservation of the territorial integrity of China, but intelligent Americans would not begrudge Japan an accession of territory somewhere else if it could be arranged justly. It has been suggested that the war might end with Germany holding the Baltic provinces of Russia, France retaining Alsace-Lorraine, and France making an arrangement with Japan by which Japan would get French Indo-China. Quite apart from any allusion to the present crisis in Siberia, toward which the world knows Japan is disinterested, which would Japan prefer as a colony to absorb some of her growing population—a piece of land in such a northern region as Siberia or a colony in the south, such as French Indo-China?"

"Japan is increasing in her population at the rate of about half a million a year," replied the Premier, "and it is indeed a problem that we should well consider; but it is not likely that we shall be pressed for the lack of land to live in during ten or fifteen years to come. For there is still much room in Chosen and also in Hokkaido which can be used for our colonisation. Manchuria, though it is not part of Japan's territory, can relieve much of our surplus population. The Japanese people do not take kindly to the idea of emigration, because they have long been used to the mild climate at home, and dislike both the torrid and arctic regions. Neither freezing Siberia nor the scorching south is very tempting to the Japanese. As to any questions depending on the disposal of Alsace-Lorraine, they must await the decision of military power."

Here Count Terauchi brought the interview to an end, remarking that he was overdue at the Diet.

world. That is why we strongly desire that Russia should continue her national life forever, even though she were to become in territory a smaller country."

I asked the Premier how far into Siberia Japan would go in case she intervened, and whether she would be prepared to penetrate European Russia if strong German resistance should be encountered. He said: "Your question touches a strategic problem. You must understand that you cannot extend the theaters of war to indefinite lengths. There is a limit to Japan's military power, and, besides, Japanese military strength is established on purely defensive principles, so that it is impossible for us to undertake responsibility for such extensive fronts. As we know it to be impossible to get reinforcements of half a million or one million troops from America, Great Britain and France to fight in Russia, we could not hope to advance so far as European Russia. The best policy in war is to fight nearer home, dealing with an enemy who has come a long way into unfamiliar places. It would be difficult to predetermine how far we should go."

"Count Terauchi, you may permit me to ask a very bold, straightforward question," I said, "for I should like to dispel the misunderstanding that is prevailing among certain sections of Americans. Now that the Berlin-Bagdad dream has been shattered, certain German newspapers have begun to talk of a Berlin-Tokyo connection through Russia. Some Americans are possessed of the opinion that there is a possibility of Japan's forming an alliance with Germany after the war, if the conclusion of the present war should favor such possibility. What is your Excellency's opinion about this?"

"That will depend entirely on how the present war may end," said General Terauchi. "It is impossible to predict the changes which the conclusion of this war may bring. If the exigencies of the international relationships demand it, Japan, being unable to maintain a position of total isolation, may be induced to seek an ally in Germany; but, as far as I can judge from the existing condition of affairs, I see no such danger. In other words, I believe that Japan's relations with the Entente Allies will continue unaltered after the present war. Last winter I was asked by a certain American gentleman whether there was any danger for the future of American-Japanese friendship, when I did my best to explain the situation. If the United States should take such a step as would endanger the independence of China, Japan could not of course look on idly; but it is clear that the United States will never do anything of the kind. Therefore there is no fear of the American-Japanese friendship being in any way threatened. I was born in the year following the arrival of Commodore Perry in Japan; the memorable event was soon followed by the Harris Treaty, which opened Japan to the intercourse of the world. Had Commodore Perry then fired guns on Japan, there might long have remained feelings of enmity in the bosoms of the Japanese; but from beginning to end he adhered to the principles of justice and humanity in his advice as to the opening of Japan. There were, some far-sighted men in Japan who saw real advantage in following his advice, and the result was as fortunate as could be desired. Thus from the very beginning of Japan's intercourse with America, she was our benefactor, not our enemy. Years have passed since then, but there is no reason to suspect any change in the cordiality of the neighborly relations. It is true that Japan has a little military strength, but that she should send her army across the Pacific and land it in America is quite impossible; and I presume it would be very difficult for the United States to do the same against Japan. I believe there is no reason to anticipate war between the two countries. What possible harm can there be to have Japan developing on this side of the Pacific and the United States growing on the other side? The possibility of Japan and America breaking off into war has never for a moment entered my mind. And if you ask what is the best way to maintain in perpetuity this cordial American-Japanese friendship, I would say, let us go on in the same manner as we have been doing during the past sixty years."

"I would like to ask a question bearing on Japan's future, your Excellency," I said, taking up the thread of conversation. "The Anglo-Saxon peoples are today feeling a strong liberal idealism. Perhaps there are a good many Anglo-Saxons now who feel that their race has already got about all the territory it needs for the development of its interests, particularly on the Pacific. Where the Anglo-Saxons have most of the Pacific coast of North America, Hawaii, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand and foot-holds in China. On the other hand, intelligent Americans and Britons are beginning to realize that a country which is growing as rapidly as Japan, and which has proved its right to be ranked as a civilized nation, ought not to be denied the privilege of normal expansion. Japan's population is outgrowing her territory. Where will she find an outlet? A Japanese magazine writer has recently suggested that Japan might make an arrangement with France by which Japan would take over part or all of French Indo-China. Other Japanese have mentioned the possibility of extending Japan's territory northward. Now, America desires the preservation of the territorial integrity of China, but intelligent Americans would not begrudge Japan an accession of territory somewhere else if it could be arranged justly. It has been suggested that the war might end with Germany holding the Baltic provinces of Russia, France retaining Alsace-Lorraine, and France making an arrangement with Japan by which Japan would get French Indo-China. Quite apart from any allusion to the present crisis in Siberia, toward which the world knows Japan is disinterested, which would Japan prefer as a colony to absorb some of her growing population—a piece of land in such a northern region as Siberia or a colony in the south, such as French Indo-China?"

"Japan is increasing in her population at the rate of about half a million a year," replied the Premier, "and it is indeed a problem that we should well consider; but it is not likely that we shall be pressed for the lack of land to live in during ten or fifteen years to come. For there is still much room in Chosen and also in Hokkaido which can be used for our colonisation. Manchuria, though it is not part of Japan's territory, can relieve much of our surplus population. The Japanese people do not take kindly to the idea of emigration, because they have long been used to the mild climate at home, and dislike both the torrid and arctic regions. Neither freezing Siberia nor the scorching south is very tempting to the Japanese. As to any questions depending on the disposal of Alsace-Lorraine, they must await the decision of military power."

Here Count Terauchi brought the interview to an end, remarking that he was overdue at the Diet.

world. That is why we strongly desire that Russia should continue her national life forever, even though she were to become in territory a smaller country."

I asked the Premier how far into Siberia Japan would go in case she intervened, and whether she would be prepared to penetrate European Russia if strong German resistance should be encountered. He said: "Your question touches a strategic problem. You must understand that you cannot extend the theaters of war to indefinite lengths. There is a limit to Japan's military power, and, besides, Japanese military strength is established on purely defensive principles, so that it is impossible for us to undertake responsibility for such extensive fronts. As we know it to be impossible to get reinforcements of half a million or one million troops from America, Great Britain and France to fight in Russia, we could not hope to advance so far as European Russia. The best policy in war is to fight nearer home, dealing with an enemy who has come a long way into unfamiliar places. It would be difficult to predetermine how far we should go."

"Count Terauchi, you may permit me to ask a very bold, straightforward question," I said, "for I should like to dispel the misunderstanding that is prevailing among certain sections of Americans. Now that the Berlin-Bagdad dream has been shattered, certain German newspapers have begun to talk of a Berlin-Tokyo connection through Russia. Some Americans are possessed of the opinion that there is a possibility of Japan's forming an alliance with Germany after the war, if the conclusion of the present war should favor such possibility. What is your Excellency's opinion about this?"

"That will depend entirely on how the present war may end," said General Terauchi. "It is impossible to predict the changes which the conclusion of this war may bring. If the exigencies of the international relationships demand it, Japan, being unable to maintain a position of total isolation, may be induced to seek an ally in Germany; but, as far as I can judge from the existing condition of affairs, I see no such danger. In other words, I believe that Japan's relations with the Entente Allies will continue unaltered after the present war. Last winter I was asked by a certain American gentleman whether there was any danger for the future of American-Japanese friendship, when I did my best to explain the situation. If the United States should take such a step as would endanger the independence of China, Japan could not of course look on idly; but it is clear that the United States will never do anything of the kind. Therefore there is no fear of the American-Japanese friendship being in any way threatened. I was born in the year following the arrival of Commodore Perry in Japan; the memorable event was soon followed by the Harris Treaty, which opened Japan to the intercourse of the world. Had Commodore Perry then fired guns on Japan, there might long have remained feelings of enmity in the bosoms of the Japanese; but from beginning to end he adhered to the principles of justice and humanity in his advice as to the opening of Japan. There were, some far-sighted men in Japan who saw real advantage in following his advice, and the result was as fortunate as could be desired. Thus from the very beginning of Japan's intercourse with America, she was our benefactor, not our enemy. Years have passed since then, but there is no reason to suspect any change in the cordiality of the neighborly relations. It is true that Japan has a little military strength, but that she should send her army across the Pacific and land it in America is quite impossible; and I presume it would be very difficult for the United States to do the same against Japan. I believe there is no reason to anticipate war between the two countries. What possible harm can there be to have Japan developing on this side of the Pacific and the United States growing on the other side? The possibility of Japan and America breaking off into war has never for a moment entered my mind. And if you ask what is the best way to maintain in perpetuity this cordial American-Japanese friendship, I would say, let us go on in the same manner as we have been doing during the past sixty years."

"I would like to ask a question bearing on Japan's future, your Excellency," I said, taking up the thread of conversation. "The Anglo-Saxon peoples are today feeling a strong liberal idealism. Perhaps there are a good many Anglo-Saxons now who feel that their race has already got about all the territory it needs for the development of its interests, particularly on the Pacific. Where the Anglo-Saxons have most of the Pacific coast of North America, Hawaii, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand and foot-holds in China. On the other hand, intelligent Americans and Britons are beginning to realize that a country which is growing as rapidly as Japan, and which has proved its right to be ranked as a civilized nation, ought not to be denied the privilege of normal expansion. Japan's population is outgrowing her territory. Where will she find an outlet? A Japanese magazine writer has recently suggested that Japan might make an arrangement with France by which Japan would take over part or all of French Indo-China. Other Japanese have mentioned the possibility of extending Japan's territory northward. Now, America desires the preservation of the territorial integrity of China, but intelligent Americans would not begrudge Japan an accession of territory somewhere else if it could be arranged justly. It has been suggested that the war might end with Germany holding the Baltic provinces of Russia, France retaining Alsace-Lorraine, and France making an arrangement with Japan by which Japan would get French Indo-China. Quite apart from any allusion to the present crisis in Siberia, toward which the world knows Japan is disinterested, which would Japan prefer as a colony to absorb some of her growing population—a piece of land in such a northern region as Siberia or a colony in the south, such as French Indo-China?"

"Japan is increasing in her population at the rate of about half a million a year," replied the Premier, "and it is indeed a problem that we should well consider; but it is not likely that we shall be pressed for the lack of land to live in during ten or fifteen years to come. For there is still much room in Chosen and also in Hokkaido which can be used for our colonisation. Manchuria, though it is not part of Japan's territory, can relieve much of our surplus population. The Japanese people do not take kindly to the idea of emigration, because they have long been used to the mild climate at home, and dislike both the torrid and arctic regions. Neither freezing Siberia nor the scorching south is very tempting to the Japanese. As to any questions depending on the disposal of Alsace-Lorraine, they must await the decision of military power."

Here Count Terauchi brought the interview to an end, remarking that he was overdue at the Diet.

world. That is why we strongly desire that Russia should continue her national life forever, even though she were to become in territory a smaller country."

I asked the Premier how far into Siberia Japan would go in case she intervened, and whether she would be prepared to penetrate European Russia if strong German resistance should be encountered. He said: "Your question touches a strategic problem. You must understand that you cannot extend the theaters of war to indefinite lengths. There is a limit to Japan's military power, and, besides, Japanese military strength is established on purely defensive principles, so that it is impossible for us to undertake responsibility for such extensive fronts. As we know it to be impossible to get reinforcements of half a million or one million troops from America, Great Britain and France to fight in Russia, we could not hope to advance so far as European Russia. The best policy in war is to fight nearer home, dealing with an enemy who has come a long way into unfamiliar places. It would be difficult to predetermine how far we should go."

"Count Terauchi, you may permit me to ask a very bold, straightforward question," I said, "for I should like to dispel the misunderstanding that is prevailing among certain sections of Americans. Now that the Berlin-Bagdad dream has been shattered, certain German newspapers have begun to talk of a Berlin-Tokyo connection through Russia. Some Americans are possessed of the opinion that there is a possibility of Japan's forming an alliance with Germany after the war, if the conclusion of the present war should favor such possibility. What is your Excellency's opinion about this?"

"That will depend entirely on how the present war may end," said General Terauchi. "It is impossible to predict the changes which the conclusion of this war may bring. If the exigencies of the international relationships demand it, Japan, being unable to maintain a position of total isolation, may be induced to seek an ally in Germany; but, as far as I can judge from the existing condition of affairs, I see no such danger. In other words, I believe that Japan's relations with the Entente Allies will continue unaltered after the present war. Last winter I was asked by a certain American gentleman whether there was any danger for the future of American-Japanese friendship, when I did my best to explain the situation. If the United States should take such a step as would endanger the independence of China, Japan could not of course look on idly; but it is clear that the United States will never do anything of the kind. Therefore there is no fear of the American-Japanese friendship being in any way threatened. I was born in the year following the arrival of Commodore Perry in Japan; the memorable event was soon followed by the Harris Treaty, which opened Japan to the intercourse of the world. Had Commodore Perry then fired guns on Japan, there might long have remained feelings of enmity in the bosoms of the Japanese; but from beginning to end he adhered to the principles of justice and humanity in his advice as to the opening of Japan. There were, some far-sighted men in Japan who saw real advantage in following his advice, and the result was as fortunate as could be desired. Thus from the very beginning of Japan's intercourse with America, she was our benefactor, not our enemy. Years have passed since then, but there is no reason to suspect any change in the cordiality of the neighborly relations. It is true that Japan has a little military strength, but that she should send her army across the Pacific and land it in America is quite impossible; and I presume it would be very difficult for the United States to do the same against Japan. I believe there is no reason to anticipate war between the two countries. What possible harm can there be to have Japan developing on this side of the Pacific and the United States growing on the other side? The possibility of Japan and America breaking off into war has never for a moment entered my mind. And if you ask what is the best way to maintain in perpetuity this cordial American-Japanese friendship, I would say, let us go on in the same manner as we have been doing during the past sixty years."

"I would like to ask a question bearing on Japan's future, your Excellency," I said, taking up the thread of conversation. "The Anglo-Saxon peoples are today feeling a strong liberal idealism. Perhaps there are a good many Anglo-Saxons now who feel that their race has already got about all the territory it needs for the development of its interests, particularly on the Pacific. Where the Anglo-Saxons have most of the Pacific coast of North America, Hawaii, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand and foot-holds in China. On the other hand, intelligent Americans and Britons are beginning to realize that a country which is growing as rapidly as Japan, and which has proved its right to be ranked as a civilized nation, ought not to be denied the privilege of normal expansion. Japan's population is outgrowing her territory. Where will she find an outlet? A Japanese magazine writer has recently suggested that Japan might make an arrangement with France by which Japan would take over part or all of French Indo-China. Other Japanese have mentioned the possibility of extending Japan's territory northward. Now, America desires the preservation of the territorial integrity of China, but intelligent Americans would not begrudge Japan an accession of territory somewhere else if it could be arranged justly. It has been suggested that the war might end with Germany holding the Baltic provinces of Russia, France retaining Alsace-Lorraine, and France making an arrangement with Japan by which Japan would get French Indo-China. Quite apart from any allusion to the present crisis in Siberia, toward which the world knows Japan is disinterested, which would Japan prefer as a colony to absorb some of her growing population—a piece of land in such a northern region as Siberia or a colony in the south, such as French Indo-China?"

"Japan is increasing in her population at the rate of about half a million a year," replied the Premier, "and it is indeed a problem that we should well consider; but it is not likely that we shall be pressed for the lack of land to live in during ten or fifteen years to come. For there is still much room in Chosen and also in Hokkaido which can be used for our colonisation. Manchuria, though it is not part of Japan's territory, can relieve much of our surplus population. The Japanese people do not take kindly to the idea of emigration, because they have long been used to the mild climate at home, and dislike both the torrid and arctic regions. Neither freezing Siberia nor the scorch

Peking Day By Day

Chang Hsun To Serve In The Army?

The Shun Tien Shih Pao learns that in spite of the fact that the Government has refused to consider any request made by the provincial officials for granting a free pardon to Chang Hsun, the Tsuchun of the Tsuchun and the Tsuchun of the Tsuchun are still trying hard to secure the freedom of the monarchist. General Li Shun, Chen Kwang-yuan and Wang Chan-yuan together with the Tsuchun and Shengchangs of five Northern Provinces jointly telegraphed to the Government recently asking the latter to pardon Chang Hsun and assign him to the troops at the front for service. They state that it is time for the Government to countermand the order formerly issued for the arrest of Chang Hsun and to attach him to the Government troops at the Hunan front so as to give him a chance to acquire new merits to redeem his past misdeeds.

The Students From Japan

The Ministry of Education has issued the following notice to the Chinese students who recently returned from Japan, ordering them to go back to their respective schools and colleges to prosecute their studies.

"Several hundreds of Chinese students studying in Japan have returned to China on account of the Sino-Japanese Agreement. This Ministry has already given them explanations and ordered them to return to their studies as soon as possible. This Ministry has also received the representatives of these students and has tried to ease their minds. We have always done our best to encourage young students in their pursuit of knowledge, and will do all we can to help them. These representatives have also interviewed the high officials of the Government, who have pointed out to them the necessity of Sino-Japanese co-operation in military affairs, and we believe that all their doubts and fears must have been removed. I, the Minister of Education, earnestly hope that all such students in Peking will on receipt of this order proceed again to Japan before the 15th of the 6th month. If they should under any pretences refuse to comply with our order, and remain in the Capital, it will be evident that they have no desire to prosecute their studies but are only trying to interfere with politics. In that case after due investigation their scholarships will be withdrawn. A separate order will be issued to the students who have returned to the provinces, and to those who are still in Japan."

Immigration In Hunan

According to telegraphic advices, it rained very heavily in Hunan on the 24th and 25th ult. causing all the rivers to overflow their banks. The capital city is now eight feet under water while in other places drownings of people is reported. Large numbers of refugees are coming from the country to the cities each day. For them mat sheds have been built and congee is being distributed by the magistrates. Chang-

sha, Chuchow, Lili, Ninghsiang, Shiangyin and other cities which have hardly recovered from the war, are over-flooded and their inhabitants are once more rendered destitute. The Tsuchun of Hunan has made an appeal to the Central Government for relief.

Chang Chien's Anxiety

Mr. Chang Chien, evidently not satisfied with the reply given him by the President in connection with the Sino-Japanese Agreement, sent another telegram on the 25th ult. to the President and the Prime Minister in stronger terms, requesting the publication of the said Agreement. The Prime Minister has given him the following reply: "Your telegram noted. The object of the new Sino-Japanese Agreement is to take precautions against the common enemy. The reports of newspapers are not facts. The Agreement shall become null and void as soon as the European War is over. It is hoped that you will help to explain the matter to the public."

Another Peace Movement?

According to advices from Nanking General Li Shun has of late refused to discuss politics but has been longing for the peaceful settlement of the situation. He does not like to advocate peace openly again, for fear of opposition and misunderstanding. General Li Shun has also received several telegrams to him requesting him to again mediate between the North and the South. In one of General Li Shun's telegrams he says "Some time ago the eyes of the whole country turned to Nanking, where you showed your love and sympathy for the suffering people of the country by promoting the Peace movement. But now they have been disappointed by your silence, which has been fatal to the national cause. It is hoped that you will resume the work which you started."

An Election Loan

It has been reported that the President has personally contracted a loan of \$3,000,000 in bonds with the Imperial family. The incident has aroused no little curiosity and rumor is rife that the President wants to run for another term and needs the money to finance his campaign. To ascertain the truth an influential man has taken the trouble to interview the Imperial guardian, Shih Hsu, who is in charge of the loan. According to the latter's statement, the loan is concluded for election purposes but not for the benefit of President Feng. It will be spent on a man who is more worthy than General Feng for the presidency. This gentleman is believed to be Mr. Hsu Shih-chang and it is stated that General Feng is doing everything in his power to ensure Mr. Hsu's success in the election.

Russians Seek Protection In Sinkiang

According to an official despatch there is severe fighting in Chihlo, a Russian city outside Sinkiang, and

many of its inhabitants are fleeing to Sinkiang for safety. They ask the Chinese officials for troops to protect their city but their request has not been complied with.

Lung Chi-Kwang Asks For Funds

The Government has received a telegram from General Lung Chi-Kwang stating that although he has received a telegram from the Central Government promising to remit him a sum of \$400,000 from Fukien and another sum of \$300,000 direct from Peking yet nothing has reached him. He requests that these sums be sent to him immediately so that he may pay his troops at the front. Since his retirement to Kwangchowwan, he has spared no efforts to reorganise his troops and to encourage them with the hope of the immediate arrival of the reinforcements from the various provinces. He has raised a large loan at Chungchow among the rich merchants and residents and at the same time he has contracted from a certain Dutch firm a loan of \$2,000,000.

Miscellaneous

The Peking Police Department is holding an examination of doctors. Eighteen out of seventy applicants passed the preliminary test and were admitted to the examination held at the police station a few days ago. Order has been given to all the provincial authorities requiring them to institute strict censorship on all kinds of printed matter now being mailed or circulated to various parts by Kuomintang agents.

General Li Hou-chi, Tsuchun of Fukien, has sent an important telegram to the Government stating that his army is short of funds and asking whether he might commandeer the salt revenue for May to supply the urgent need.

Mr. Ivan Chen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, is now in Peking consulting the Foreign Office regarding the buying up of private property owned by enemy subjects, as has been done in Japan.

Admiral Tai Ting-kan is busy winding up his official business in order to go to Shanghai to assume his new post as chairman of the Tariff Revision Conference. Admiral Tai expects to leave for the south this week.

With a view to pacifying the merchants, the Government has dismissed Mr. Chung, the Director of the Banner Land Departments, who is responsible for the arrest of forty merchants, and appointed to the post Mr. Li Chang-fai, who has rendered good service in the matter.

It is reported that Baron Hayaashi, the Japanese Minister, has lodged with the Foreign Office a claim of damage for his nationals who have suffered losses from the internal trouble. The matter will probably be taken up when the southern issue is settled.

Mr. Chang Hsin-yen, representative of Lu Yung-ting, called on the President submitting to him a telegram from General Lu, advocating early peace between the South and North. The President instructed Chang to telegraph back his appreciation for the advice.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen Maru for Japan:—Dr. Li Fo-ki, Messrs. T. Iwakura, J. Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. M. Oshima, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wemer, son and 2 daughters and Mr. and Mrs. Phillips and child.

Sicawei Weather Reports

3.—The barometers have moderately risen on the continent. Rather fine weather at Shanghai. Rain in Chekiang and Fukien. Very cloudy or overcast weather in most of the reporting stations.

4.—The barometers are almost stationary. Very southerly breezes; dry weather.

Tuesday, June 4, 1918.			
WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.	
Bar. at Cent., mm.	759.22	759.77	
Bar. at Cent., inches.	29.89	29.91	
Variation for mm 24h	10.27	10.14	
Variation for inch 24h	13.05	-0.15	
Wind—Direction	SSE	SSW	
Wind—Kilom per hour	14	23	
Wind—Miles	8.7	14.3	
Temperature—Cen	18°3	22°6	
Temperature—Fah	64.9	72.5	
Humidity co.	93	62	
Nebulosity 5-10	9	10	
Rainfall mm	—	—	
Rainfall inches	—	—	

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 29	Wuhu	Anla	A. P. Co.	
May 29	Japan	Chuyi Maru	Jap.	
May 29	Japan	Fukutsu Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 29	Hankow	Fengyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 30	Japan	Hirano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 27	Hankow	Hanping	Chl. H.Y.P.I. Co	
May 21	Japan	Jagusan Maru	Jap.	
May 18	Chongtiao	Kingso	Br. J.M. & Co.	
May 24	Japan	Koyo Maru	Jap.	
May 30	Japan	Kwangchi	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co	
May 30	Wenchow	Koun Maru	Jap. K.M.A.	
May 30	Swatow	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 27	N. Sables	Kurama Maru	Jap.	
May 29	Chinwangtao	Kabafuto Maru	Jap.	
June 1	Foochow	Kienkong	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co	
June 3	Hankow	Kiangung	Br. B. & S.	
May 30	Hankow	Luany	Chl. N.Y.K.	
June 2	Chinwangtao	Nukai Maru	Jap.	
June 2	Japan	Nisaho Maru	Jap.	
June 1	Japan	Misaki Maru	Jap.	
June 1	Japan	Omuro Maru	Jap.	
May 18	Hongkong	Paulecat	Jap.	
May 21	Hongkong	Peking	Jap.	
May 22	Dalny	Shintan Maru	Jap.	
May 25	Japan	Sendagawa Maru	Jap.	
May 27	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan. G.N.T. Co.	
May 31	Japan	Sapporo Maru	Jap.	
May 30	Chinwangtao	Suwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
June 3	Dalny	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
June 3	Hankow	Tsengtsh	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 30	Hankow	Tafso Maru	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co	
May 31	Foochow	Tungwah	Br. B. & S.	
June 3	Hankow	Tungwo	Jap.	
May 31	Japan	Wakamatsu Maru	Jap.	
June 3	Hankow	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.	

Makes Them Bright and New Again



Furniture of all kinds, as well as floors and interior woodwork, can be given a handsome finish—usually in one operation—with Patton's Oriental Varnish Stain. No wonder wise housewives feel that they simply couldn't "keep house" without a can of

Patton's Oriental Varnish Stain

You'll find a dozen uses for it without half looking. Shabby chairs, badly scratched chiffoniers, marred tables—may easily be made new-looking again!

Patton's Varnish Stain is a perfect combination of varnish and stain. It dries over night and can be used over old varnish or over paint by preparing the surface with a can of the ground coat.

We carry it in all sizes from ¼ pints to gallons.

Estimates Free of Charge on Application to

FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.

PAINT CONTRACTING DEPT.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.C. s.s. Wosung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Topyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday.

may be expected to arrive at Woosung today. She will be despatched for San Francisco, via Japan and Honolulu on Thursday, June 6, at 2 p.m.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luany left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. trans-Pacific Liner, Kashiwa Maru, with mails, left Naga-saki for Shanghai on Monday, may be expected to arrive at Wayside Wharf today, about 7 a.m. She will be despatched for Hongkong tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. trans-Pacific Liner, Takekuma Maru, with mails, left San Francisco, via Japan and Honolulu for Shanghai on Monday, May be expected to arrive today, about 6 p.m.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coal Coke

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkoo Road, Shanghai

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Local	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Local	Mail	Local
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
1501	1502	1503	1504	1505	1506	1507	1508
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
1601	1602	1603	1604	1605	1606	1607	1608
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
1701	1702	1703	1704	1705	1706	1707	1708
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
3101	3102	3103	3104	3105	3106	3107	3108
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
3201	3202	3203	3204	3205	3206	3207	3208
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
3301	3302	3303	3304	3305	3306	3307	3308
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
3401	3402	3403	3404	3405	3406	3407	3408
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
3501	3502	3503	3504	3505	3506	3507	3508
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
3601	3602	3603	3604	3605	3606	3607	3608
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
3701	3702	3703	3704	3705	3706	3707	3708
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
3801	3802	3803	3804	3805	3806	3807	3808
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
3901	3902	3903	3904	3905	3906	3907	3908
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
4001	4002	4003	4004	4005	4006	4007	4008
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
4101	4102	4103	4104	4105	4106	4107	4108
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
4201	4202	4203	4204	4205	4206	4207	4208
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
4301	4302	4303	4304	4305	4306	4307	4308
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
4401	4402	4403	4404	4405	4406	4407	4408
dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 4, 1918.
Money and Bullion
 Gold Dollars: Bank's buying rate
 @ 108 1/2 = Tls. 92.38
 @ exch. 7.33 = Mex. \$126.03
 Mex. Dollars Market rate: 72.975
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 297
 Bar Silver Tls.
 Copper Cash per tael 1792
 Sovereigns: Bank's buying rate:
 @ 4/6 1/2 = Tls. 4.40
 @ 7.33 = Mex. \$6.01
 Peking Bar
 Native Interest07

Latest London Quotations
 Bar Silver 48 1/2
 Bank Rate of Discount 5 1/2
 Market rate of discount:—
 3 m-s. %
 4 m-s. %
 6 m-s. %
 Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.
 Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.25
 Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$47.63
 Consols \$

Exchange Opening Quotations
 London T.T. 4/6 1/2
 India Demand 4/8 1/2
 Paris T.T. 2.60
 New York Demand 62 1/2
 New York Demand 108 1/2
 Hongkong T.T. 70 1/2
 Japan T.T. 48 1/2
 Batavia T.T. 21 1/2

Banks Buying Rates
 London 4 m/s. Ctd. 4/8 1/2
 London 4 m/s. Docy. 4/8 1/2
 London 6 m/s. Ctd. 4/8 1/2
 London 6 m/s. Docy. 4/8 1/2
 Paris 4 m/s. 645
 New York 4 m/s. Docy. 11 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JUNE.
 HK. Tl. 393 @ 4/6 1/2 21
 " 1 @ 62 1/2 France 6.92
 " 0.83 @ 108 1/2 Gold \$1
 " 1 @ 48 1/2 Yen 2.30
 " 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.82
 " 1 @ — Roubles —
 " 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENTSIN.

Cable Address ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.
 Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms. Every Bedroom with private Bath & Toilet.
 First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.
 Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.
 Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling
 Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 3601, or write to the Head Office,
 in Canton Road, Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL
 73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road.
 Seven minutes from Bund by tram.
 Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98
 The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$560 B.
Chartered 67 1/2	
Russo-Asiatic R. 250	
Marine Insurances	
Canton \$320 B.	
North China Tls. 125 B.	
Union of Canton \$670 B.	
Yangtze \$190 B.	
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 21 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire \$125 B.	
Hongkong Fire \$310 B.	
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref. Tls. 108	
Indo-China Def. 120 1/2 B.	
"Shell" Tls. 23	
Shanghai Tug (C) Tls. 40	
Shanghai Tug (F) Tls. 40	
Mining	
Kaiping Tls. 10	
Oriental Cons. a/s. ed.	
Philippine Tls. 9.99	
Raub \$2 1/2	
Docks	
Hongkong Dock \$120 B.	
Shanghai Dock Tls. 109 1/2 B.	
New Eng. Works Tls. 17 B.	
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf Tls. 73 B.	
Hongkong Wharf \$81 B.	
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land China Land Tls. 70 B.	
Shanghai Land a/s. 60	
Wellington Land Ltd. Tls. 60 B.	
Shanghai Hotels Ltd. a/s. 5	
China Realty (ord) \$12 B.	
China Realty (pref.) a/s. 60	
Cottons Mills	
E-wo Tls. 167 1/2 B.	
E-wo Pref. Tls. 97 1/2	
International Tls. 225	
International (pref) Tls. 62 1/2	
Laou-kung-mow Tls. 107 1/2 B.	
Oriental Tls. 49 B.	
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 139	
Kung Yik Tls. 15 S.	
Yangtzepoo Pref. Tls. 7.95 B.	
Yangtzepoo Pref. Tls. 60	
Industrials	
Butler Tle Tls. 23	
China Sugar \$82 B.	
Green Island \$6 1/2 B.	
Langkats Tls. 15 1/2 S.	
Major Bros Tls. 5	
Shanghai Sumatra Tls. 70 B.	
Stores	
Hall and Holtz \$14 B.	
Llewellyn \$30	
Lane, Crawford Tls. 74 B.	
Moutrie \$35	
Watson \$5.10 B.	
Weeks \$14 B.	
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma Tls. 8 1/2	
Amber Tls. 0.25 B.	
Anglo-Java Tls. 7 1/2 S.	
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 3.90	
Ayer Tawah Tls. 23 S.	
Batu Anam 1913 Tls. 0.60 B.	
Bukit Toh Alang Tls. 3	
Bute Tls. 1	
Chemor United Tls. 1.02 1/2	
Chempedak Tls. 9	
Cheng Tls. 2.10	
Consolidated Tls. 2 1/2	
Dominion Tls. 8	
Gula Kalumpung Tls. 6.10	
Java Consolidated Tls. 16 1/2	
Kamunting Tls. 6 1/2	
Kapala Tls. 0.50 S.	
Kapayang Tls. 11	
Kota Bahroes Tls. 11	
Kroewok Java Tls. 5	
Padang Tls. 12	
Pengkalan Durian Tls. 5	
Permatia Tls. 2 1/2	
Repah Tls. 0.92 1/2	
Samagagas Tls. 0.80	
Seekee Tls. 6	
Semambu Tls. 1.05	
Senawang Tls. 12	
Shanghai Kiebang Tls. 0.70	
Shanghai Malay Tls. 7	
Shai Malay-pref. Tls. 10.70	
Shanghai Pahang Tls. 1.30	
Sungala Tls. 1.44	
Sungel Duri Tls. 9	
Sua Manggis Tls. 3 1/2	
Shai Kalantan Tls. 0.75	
Shanghai Seremban Tls. 0.75	
Taiping Tls. 1.05	
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.90	
Tebong Tls. 14 1/2	
Ulobri Tls. 3 1/2	
Ziangbe Tls. 4 1/2	
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber Tls. 140 B.	
Culty Dairy Tls. 7 S.	
Shai Elec. and Asb. Tls. 67	
Shanghai Trams Tls. 21 1/2 B.	
Shanghai Gas Tls. 33	
Horse Bazaar Tls. 30	
Shanghai-Mercury Tls. 81 B.	
Shai Telephone Tls. 165 B.	
S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.	

Telephone No. 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

The Culty Dairy Company, Ltd

At a meeting of the Directors of the Culty Dairy Co., Ltd. held yesterday, it was decided to declare an Interim Dividend of 7 percent, equal to Tls. 0.10 per share on the issued capital of the Company.

BANK OF ENGLAND

London, May 30.—According to the latest returns, the Bank of England rate of discount is 5 1/2; the proportion of reserve to liabilities, 13 1/2.

Telephone Co. Pays Dividend And Bonus

The nineteenth annual general shareholders' meeting of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company was held at their offices, No. 24-A, Kiangse Road, yesterday afternoon. Dr. N. Macleod presided, and he was assisted by the board of the directors comprising Messrs. Cecil Holliday, E. C. Pearce, A. Hilde, C. M. Bain, the secretary and general manager, Mr. Gustav L. Oberg, Mr. C. W. Porter and other shareholders, representing altogether 2,815 shares.

After the notice convening the meeting had been read by the secretary, the chairman said:

"Gentlemen, when we met here a year ago we had to report that owing to the war it had not been possible to obtain certain supplies for the Central Office switchboard extension, tenders for which had been accepted in June, 1915. These supplies have not yet been delivered. The pressure threatened in consequence at the Central exchange has, however, been relieved by the opening of the North exchange at the end of last year. Transfer thereto of 1,465 subscribers' lines was then completed without a hitch, reflecting credit on the American manufacturers as well as on our own staff which did the assembling and erecting of the entire equipment under the direction of our engineer-in-chief. The North exchange has now been at work for several months and you will be pleased to hear that it has worked satisfactorily from the start.

"Another good piece of work has to be reported in the renewal of the plates of the Central exchange accumulators after 9 years' life. Japanese plates have been used for the renewal and are working satisfactorily.

"Mr. Cole reports that the capacity of the West exchange will be exhausted in 18 months. We are now taking steps to add another storey to that building—a step contemplated originally in its plans.

"I have here a lot of very interesting figures furnished by Mr. Cole's report for 1917, but time will not admit of reference to more than a few of them—the largest record of a day's messages passing over the company's lines during the year was \$2,116, just under 30 million per annum. Out of these about 12% were ineffective owing to 'no reply,' 'lines engaged,' etc. The net increase of telephones referred to in the annual report is some 300 less than in the preceding one, the cause indicated in the report references—the taking down of enemy lines. The number of messages per subscriber per day was 12.3 as against 12.7 the year before. The number of messages effected in the busiest hour per day was 8,854, being 219 more than the year 1916. The percentage of troubles dealt with on telephones per day was 0.59.

"If you will turn to the Working Account you will see that our expenditure has risen on comparing it with its predecessor, the total increase being Tls. 28,573.48. The pay to foreigners increased under agreements and growth of staff by Tls. 7,800. The pay to Chinese operators by Tls. 5,584. Office staff by Tls. 1,016. Repairs and maintenance have increased by Tls. 4,060. Of which the accumulators renewal accounts for Tls. 2,665 and the North exchange occurs as a new item at Tls. 910. Under advertising and subscribers' lists there is the largest increase of which includes the list for two years. Our rent account increase is Tls. 1,160 for assistant engineer's quarters and North exchange rent, which exchange also cost us additional insurance amounting to Tls. 208.

"You will see that income from subscriptions less discounts to shareholders are above those of the year before to the amount of Tls. 39,731.42.

"During the past year the directors have had to deal with a matter which may affect the company's revenue, viz. a proposal by the Chinese Government to take over from the Company certain of its subscribers' lines outside settlement limits, and to connect our system with a contemplated Government one in this neighborhood likely to include long distance telephone connections in course of time.

"This project was first broached 10 years ago and has been revived at intervals since that time. Development of the scheme has certainly been somewhat slow notwithstanding the Telephone Company's repeatedly expressed willingness and terms on which co-operation should be based.

"Another question likely to materially reduce revenue you will have seen referred to recently in the Municipal Gazette—the Municipal Council's proposal that the 2 1/2 mile radius charge should apply to a wider area. The directors reply to this proposal suggested that owing to the war and the conditions prevailing and also the appreciable loss of revenue the company would sustain if the proposal was agreed to now, the matter should be left over until a more normal condition of affairs is attained, when it will have the company's sympathetic consideration. The Municipal Council has agreed that this should be done.

"The profit and loss account calls for little notice on my part. An increase of 2,000 taels occurs to our credit under rent account, while under interest there is a decrease of 3,785.27 taels due to sale of investments during the preceding year. "The balance sheet speaks for itself in sufficient detail, I shall, therefore, only call your attention to the total

of additions made under the various headings—it amounts to Tls. 247,300.87. "I have now to propose the first resolution:

"Before putting it to the vote, I shall be glad to furnish any further information regarding the accounts."

No questions being asked the resolution to pass the report and accounts was adopted as proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. Cecil Holliday.

The chairman then continued: "The second resolution concerns the disposal of profits available for distribution. In addition to the usual four taels per share the directors recommend a bonus of Tls. 1.50 per share. "You will see that a sum of Tls. 20,484.35 is recommended to be devoted yearly towards the redemption of our debentures which mature in 1929. It hardly seems necessary to say anything to justify such provision.

"The other items of the appropriation are the directors' fees, Tls. 2,400; to reserve account, Tls. 50,000; a bonus of 10% to the staff, amounting to Tls. \$76.11, in recognition of their good work and increased expense of living, leaving to be carried forward to next year's account the sum of Tls. 20,125.05.

"I remember rightly, since the war began no reference has been made at any of our annual meetings to a contribution on the part of the company to local war funds. It may have been suggested to some of you that this British company has not followed the example of so many others in this matter. In 1914 it was gone into and found that neither shareholders nor directors have power under the company's memorandum of association to devote any part of its funds to such a purpose, without alteration of the memorandum by the Supreme Court. We have been advised that an application to the court for such alteration would almost certainly be rejected."

The chairman called attention to the fact 15,000 had been invested in War Bonds.

Resolution No. 2, which stipulated for a dividend of 4 taels per share plus a bonus of one and a half tael per share to shareholders, also, that the sum of Tls. 2,400 be allotted for directors' fees, Tls. 50,000 to reserve account, Tls. 20,484.35 to the fund for the redemption of debentures, and to pay a bonus to the staff of 10 percent, carrying forward to the next year's account a balance of Tls. 20,125.05, was proposed by Dr. Macleod and seconded by Mr. E. C. Pearce.

Resolutions Nos. 3 and 4 provided for the re-election of Dr. Macleod and Mr. Cecil Holliday as directors. In resolution No. 5, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews were re-elected auditors for the ensuing year. In answer to a question by Mr. E. W. Noel, as to why the charge for a desk telephone should be higher than for a wall instrument, the chairman explained that the maintenance of the former called for more expenditure than the other. Mr. Noel further made a suggestion that the higher charge of 20% should be reduced to the same level as the wall telephone. The chairman in replying said that the present charges were also regulated by an agreement with the Council and could not be changed.

Rubber Outputs

	April	May
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Alma	29,500	32,000
Amherst	3,984	—
Anglo-Dutch	77,000	60,000
Anglo-Java	162,000	—
Ayer Tawah	20,759	—
Batu Anam	17,723	—
Bukit Toh Alang	10,500	10,282
Bute	12,624	—
Hempedak	9,000	—
Chenor	14,752	18,311
Cheng	15,076	16,622
Consolidated	45,032	—
Dominion	36,877	40,274
Gula Kalumpung	68,800	—
Shipped to London	54,481	—
Java Consolidated	69,000	—
Kamunting	19,845	—
Kapala	8,350	9,811
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	7,687	—
Kota Bahroes	34,556	—
Kroewok	58,751	—
Langkat	19,000	—
Padang	—	—
Permatia	—	—
Pengkalan	9,924	—
Repah	10,000	—
Samagagas	12,600	—
Semambu	10,967	—
See Kee	6,758	—
Senawang	30,553	30,942
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Shanghai-Kiebang	10,040	10,999
Shanghai-Kelantan	14,786	15,750
Shanghai-Seremban	8,045	10,607
Shanghai-Pahang	16,481	14,394
Shanghai-Sumatra	50,220	57,620
Sua Manggis	8,252	11,739
Sungala	20,635	—
Sungel Duri	—	—
Taiping	26,200	—
Tanah Merah	58,000	—
Tebong	4,012	4,712
Ulobri	—	—
Ziangbe	—	—

Isis Theatre TO-NIGHT

FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN

and BEVERLY BAYNE

"Great Secret"

Showing the 5th and 6th Episodes.

If you were an honourable man, in love with a beautiful heiress—and you were ruined in business by plots directed against the girl whose fortune you had protected for her—and she offered you that fortune to save you from utter disaster

WOULD YOU TAKE IT?

William Montgomery Strong REFUSED Beverly Clarke's wealth—WHY? Follow this serial and you will learn!

"The Gray Ghost" Episode 13 will be shown to-night.

EXTRAORDINARY "METRO" FEATURE

On Thursday, 6th June

PENNINGTON'S CHOICE

5 acts, Romantic Story, Brimful of Surprises, featuring the Sovereign of the Screen—FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN

The clever and beautiful artist BEVERLY BAYNE and the world's HEAVY WEIGHT BOXING CHAMPION, J. J. JEFFRIES who trains Pennington to cope with the woodmen.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, June 4, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
 Langkats Tls. 15.00
 Shanghai Waterworks Tls. 135.00
Unofficial
 Kroewoks Tls. 13.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, June 4, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE
 Amherst @ Tls. 0.25 cash
 Unofficial
 Shanghai Lands @ Tls. 69.50 cash

Amusements

VERDUN GARDEN

474 Avenue Joffre 474

Concert every afternoon at 5 o'clock by foreign orchestra.

Open Air Cinema

from 9 to 12 nightly

TONIGHT TONIGHT

The Motor Buccaneers

2 parts comedy featuring

FRANCIS BUSHMAN

in

"HER HUSBAND"

2 Parts Screaming Comedy

ZIP THE DODGER

Comedy featuring FATTY

"IMPROVISED HAIRDRESSERS"

Comedy

Tables for Dining

can be reserved by informing the management one day in advance

HOTEL DE FRANCE

Victoria Theatre

TONIGHT

Wednesday, June 9th

Special Benefit Performance

BY THE

EMPIRE ENTERTAINERS

SPLENDID

PROGRAMME

Tomorrow Night

Last Exhibition of the Celebrated Film

"THE KISS"

ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA

BUBBLING WELL

Monday, June 3rd.

BABY MARIE OSBORNE

in "The Baby Bernhard" in

"TEARS AND SMILES"

EMPIRE DAY

great scenes at the British Consulate.

and

Scenic and Comic Pictures

Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

Enjoy A Good Show in the Open Air.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

TONIGHT TONIGHT

We shall present one of those charming Pathe Pictures

THE FAITHFUL GAMEKEEPER THE FAITHFUL GAMEKEEPER

A charming story—good artistes—perfect photography make this an ideal cinema drama.

ANNALS OF THE WAR ANNALS OF THE WAR

Splendid scenes in the Front Line Trenches

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 6	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	Alexander
June 10	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 14	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	Alexander
June 16	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 23	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June 25	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
June 26	—	San Francisco	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 19	—	Seattle, etc.	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
July 20	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
July 20	—	San Francisco	Manila Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
July 27	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
July 31	—	Vancouver			

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 6	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 7	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Wakanoura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 8	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 14	—	Nagasaki, Kobe, Osaka	Tategami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 15	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 15	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 18	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June 6	—	Port Said	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M. M.
June	—	Marseilles	Saigon Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June	—	London, etc.	Hirano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June	—	London, etc.	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 5	D.L.	Swatow, H'kong, Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 5	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Br.	B. & S.
June 5	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangshen	Br.	B. & S.
June 6	—	Hongkong	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
June 6	4.00	Ningpo	Hohow	Br.	B. & S.
June 6	5.00	Amoy, H'kong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
June 7	10.00	Swatow	China	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 9	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
June 11	—	Hongkong	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
June 11	noon	Hongkong & Canton	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 13	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong, Canton	Canada Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 14	—	Takao, Fohow, K'ung			
June 18	—	Hongkong			

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 5	—	Chefoo & Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 5	—	Tientsin (direct)	Feichow	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 6	6.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'ien	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
June 6	—	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinshing	Br.	B. & S.
June 6	8.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'ien	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
June 11	4.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'ien	Kueiling Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 12	—	T'ien, Dairen, T'au			

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Pengyang Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
June 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
June 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
June 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
June 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
June 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 4	—	Ningpo	Kiangtung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 4	—	Hongkong	Quinnabang	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 4	—	Japan	Wakanoura Maru	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 4	—	Hankow	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
June 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
June 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Changon	Br. H.O. S.S. Co.
June 4	8.00	W'wei, C'foo & T'ien	Wangtien	Br. B. & S.
June 4	7.00	Dairen (direct)	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.E.
June 4	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sungkiang	Br. B. & S.
June 4	D.L.	Swatow	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
June 4	—	Ningpo	Kiangtung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, June 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangtung, Captain W. McIlwain, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain A. B. Inwood, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Wednesday, June 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungking, Captain Torrie, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, June 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Postung wharf on Friday, June 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3756.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Satagahan, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, June 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, June 5, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hobow, Captain R. J. Cain, will leave on Friday, June 7, at 8 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, June 6, at 8 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shinkang, Capt. H. A. Wavell, will leave on Tuesday, June 11, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, June 13, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOO-CHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain J. Kurimura, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze wharf on June 14, at 4 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Capt. Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze wharf on June 16, at 4 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & NEWCHANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Feichow, Captain A. B. Balas, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinshing, Captain John Glen, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, June 6, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 11, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze wharf on June 12, at 4 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The S. S. Korea Maru, 15,000 tons, Captain T. Ota, will be despatched on Thursday, June 6, Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 2 p.m. For passage apply Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

TACOMA and SEATTLE OAL-LING at VANCOUVER via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The O. S. K. Str. Arabia Maru, Captain H. Nagata, will be despatched on Monday, June 10, Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SEATTLE, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on June 14, Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, June 5, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luen Yi, Nankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungking, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via Tientsin).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON S.S.—Suiyang, Sunning, Shinkang, Tungchow, Sungkiang and Kaitong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with services to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Under-Signed, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents 21-23 French Bund.
Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"

Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. COLOMBIA June 23	S.S. VENEZUELA June 29
S.S. VENEZUELA July 20	

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service
By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA" 16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons

AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. COLUSA June 23	S.S. SANTA CRUZ June 8
S.S. SANTA CRUZ AUG. 10	S.S. COLUSA AUG. 7

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freighter passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE
For Marseilles
"SAIGON MARU" (5,000 tons) Capt. S. Kondo, End of June

AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. arr. leave.

"ARABIA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. H. Nagata, June 8, June 10
"AFRICA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, June 13, June 14
"MANILA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, July 26, July 27

For Hongkong
"CANADA MARU" (13,000 tons) Capt. Y. Yamamoto, June 15, June 16

CHINA COASTING LINE
For Taichang, Tientsin and Dairen arr. leave.
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,559 tons) Capt. S. Imai, June 10, June 12
For Foochow, Keelung and Takao
"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. J. Kurimura, June 12, June 14

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:
H. SHIMAMURA, **OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA**
Manager. Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOEN, SHANGHAI. Tel. 4774, 4735.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
EVIL	Apr. 26	Cruiser	Chiyoda	Jap.	g-b.	..	..	..	..
EVIL	Apr. 26	Cruiser	D de Laque	Fr.	g-b.	..	..	..	..
EVIL	Apr. 26	Cruiser	Nightingale	Br.	g-b.	..	..	..	..
EVIL	Apr. 26	Cruiser	Villalobos	Am.	g-b.	..	..	..	..

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

The Empress Steamers

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	For Hongkong
Empress of Japan July 20	Empress of Japan July 8
Monteagle July 21	Monteagle July 14
Key West Aug. 9	

*Monteagle calls at Moji.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. H. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

KOREA MARU 20,000 tons for San Francisco, June 6	
SIBERIA MARU 18,000 tons for San Francisco, June 11, 1918	
TENYO MARU 22,000 tons for San Francisco, June 25, 1918	
SHINYO MARU 22,000 tons for San Francisco, July 19, 1918	

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

SHINYO MARU 22,000 tons for Hongkong, June 27, 1918	
KOREA MARU 20,000 tons for Hongkong, June 28, 1918	
SIBERIA MARU 18,000 tons for Hongkong, Aug. 10, 1918	

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

North China Insurance Co.'s Building

Phone No. 3229.
(Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.
(For Liverpool.)

	Tons
HIRANO MARU	16,000
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Naga-

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. N. Teranaka,	June 16
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Tanaka,	June 30
SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and K-be.)			
TAKESHIMA MARU	5,500	Capt. D. Awoshima,	June 7
WAKANOURA MARU	5,000	Capt. D. Awoshima,	June 7
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	June 14
CHICAGO MARU	8,000	Capt. K. Soida,	June 18
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE			
WAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. A. Nakamata,	June 8
ONY MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	June 15
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. N. Nojiri,	June 19

FOR JAPAN

MURAHARA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Murasimi,	June 26
KOBE TO SEATTLE			
ANBUTA MARU		Capt. K. Inatsu,	July 12

FOR HONGKONG

KAFORI MARU	19,000		July 3
KASHIMA MARU	19,000		June 6

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000		July 22
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		Aug. 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Aus-

TANGO MARU	14,000		June 19
NEKO MARU	19,000		July 17
AKI MARU	13,500		Aug. 21

CELESTIA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta

(calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (call-

ing at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and

Korea ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in

Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. HUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in the Overland Route between the
Far East and Europe.Operating all Lines in South Manchuria and Chosen east
of Mukden

Travellers and Tourists journeying between Tokyo and Peking should travel via the South Manchuria Railway, which runs from Fusan to Mukden and passes through magnificent scenery and furnishes the last link in the newst highway round the world. Only a short sea passage (about 10 hours), between Shimonoski and Fusan. The ordinary daily trains between Fusan and Mukden have sleeping and dining accommodation.

This line connects at Mukden (the ancient capital of China) with the Peking-Mukden Line and the main line of the South Manchuria Railway, which connects the Trans-Siberian Route with the seaboard at Dairen, where there are several regular steamer services.

Owing to the suspension of the Express Train Service between Europe and the Orient, with no immediate prospect of its resumption, all the Express Trains have been discontinued until further notice.

Particulars and guide books free from the International Sleeping Car Co.'s Offices, Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son's Offices, the Japan Tourist Bureau Offices, or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Head Office: Dairen.

Branch Offices: Tokio, Seoul, Harbin, Kirin, Peking and Shanghai.

Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Large Display Advertisements

Intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

News Brevities

The extraordinary general meeting of the International Cotton Manufacturing Co., to confirm the resolutions previously passed in reference to the disposal of the firm to a Japanese concern, will be held this afternoon.

The body of Mr. Hsu Ting-chao, late of the Hangchow Railway, drowned during the Poochi-Hainfung collision, has been recovered by fishermen on the shores of an island known as Wangshu, about 130 li South-east of Woosung. It was found to be in the process of decomposition. Several visiting cards bearing his name, five keys and a cigar case were found in his pocket. The family of Mr. Hsu has been notified of the discovery.

The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the China and Japan War Savings Association announces that of the 8,000 tickets sold in the May sweepstake, no less than 1,200 tickets were disposed of by the officials and members of the Powhattan Club. The Powhattan Club in addition has for some months past conducted a monthly sweepstake, the prizes of which are invested in the War Savings Association.

Three Chinese, convicted early in April and given one year's penal servitude on a charge of attempting to snatch \$5 from a Chinese constable, were released yesterday upon the application of Mr. J. E. Lander in the Mixed Court before American Assessor Spiker and Magistrate Yu. It was brought out in evidence that the men were erroneously charged after two months' investigation.

The marriage of Mr. G. T. Finch of the Shanghai Nanking Railway and Mrs. C. B. Kaye took place yesterday in the British Consulate before Sir Everard Fraser. The religious rites took place in the Holy Trinity Cathedral where the Rev. A. J. Walker officiated. Mr. A. C. Clear of the S. N. R. gave the bride away and Mr. W. M. Stewart acted as best man. A reception was later held at 24 Gordon Road.

Mr. Demetrio Trinidad, vice-president of the Philippine Club and a member of the Public Band, passed away at his residence, Haining Road, Sunday. The deceased had been in the Municipal service for 25 years as first trumpeter. The funeral took place Monday at the Bubbling Well Cemetery.

News has reached Shanghai that Mr. H. B. Ollerdsen, the popular American sportsman who left here last year to join the forces, has joined the 63rd United States Regiment in San Francisco.

An interim dividend of 7 percent or Tls. 0.70 per share on the issued

capital of the company was declared by the directors of the Culty Dairy at a meeting Monday.

The annual general meeting of the Swimming Bath Club will be held at the Shanghai Club today at 12.15 o'clock.

Fifty-eight special constables started their training at the Gordon Road training depot Monday night.

For consuming electricity by tampering with his meter, the manager of Santal Lodging House, Zee Ning-chow, 139 Klukiang Road, was fined \$300 yesterday in the Mixed Court by American Assessor Tenney and Magistrate Kwan. Mr. K. Newman prosecuted for the police and Mr. A. Kriel represented the accused.

Mr. George Korpit, of the Manchurian-American Trading Co., who leaves shortly for the United States on a business trip, was the guest of a number of Chinese businessmen at the Astor House last night.

The statement in Sunday's CHINA PRESS that Mr. A. Marques da Silva attended the Red Cross entertainment at the Great World as the representative of the Portuguese Consulate was incorrect. Mr. da Silva was present but in his private capacity only.

No further word regarding Mr. Frank N. Meyer, U. S. Department of Agriculture explorer, who disappeared from on board the Feng Yang Maru last Saturday up the river, was received here yesterday. Mr. Meyer's effects were taken over by the United States Consular authorities during the day and the Consulate requested the Customs officials to have a search for the missing man's body instituted by their people at Wuhu.

The twelve Japanese Parliamentarians now in Shanghai, on a tour of inspection, together with twenty other prominent Japanese, were entertained by 27 members of the defunct Parliament at the Yih Ping Shan Hotel yesterday noon. Mr. C. T. Wang, former Vice-Chairman of the Senate, acted as toastmaster. In the evening the Japanese lawmakers were guests at dinner given by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Concert At The Apollo

Mr. Harry Ore, Russian pianist, and Mr. J. Karp, Russian baritone, will give a grand concert at the Apollo Theater this evening. A well arranged program will be given including numbers by Tchaikowsky, Chopin, Borodin and Gounod. Mr. Karp is a graduate of the Moscow conservatory.

Failure Of A Great Idea

(From The Indianapolis News)

The poets and others, mainly others, have sung of the virtues and blessings of sleep. No class of men guards sleep as carefully as the doctors.

Some one, with all the wise theories of advertising, decided to mail his little call for business to the medical men of Indianapolis. He spent a large sum getting up some real snappy stuff. He figured out all the psychology and personal appeal, with all of the big "I" stuff he could,

and then some. He laid plans to reap a harvest. He did—not.

His good money went to the printer. More went to Uncle Sam for stamps. This wise ad writer put a special delivery stamp on each of his letters.

Result: The doctors of Indianapolis were awakened about 1 a.m. to sign for a bunch of printed matter. Every doctor seen says he tore up the booklet and with curses deposited the unread pieces in the waste paper basket or elsewhere.

With groans and harsh words the medical men went back to bed. It was a great idea.

This Is To Notify The Public

that we have removed to 20 Nanking Road

(First Floor)

where we are showing a fine line of Handmade Laces, Embroideries, etc., and which we are offering at very low prices to both wholesale and retail trade.

THE LACE BAZAAR COMPANY

18246

A EUROPEAN CUTTER

is now employed by

Henry the Tailor

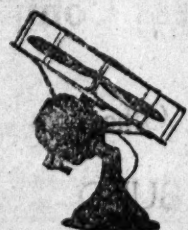
M. COOPER, formerly with J. Samuelson and Sons, London, is now supervising all our cutting. We offer you his expert services.

Your patronage is solicited

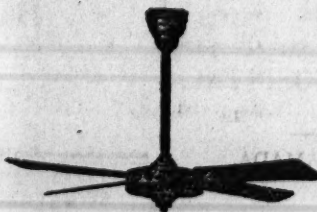
WESTINGHOUSE

1918

Fan Motors



10" Stationary Tls. 22.00
10" Oscillating " 27.00
12" Stationary " 24.00
12" Oscillating " 30.00



16" Stationary Tls. 28.00
16" Oscillating " 33.00
32" Ceiling " 32.00
56" Ceiling " 45.00

LARGE STOCK JUST RECEIVED

200-220 Alternating Current

ALL

TYPES AND SIZES

Liberal discounts to dealers



Gaston, Williams & Wigmore Electrical Engineering

CORPORATION

Union Building

The Bund

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, May 30.—Today's cotton prices were:—
Goodmiddling Americans ... 21.25d.
July ... 20.5d.
August ... 19.75d.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, May 30.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe.
Spot: 2s 2½d. paid.
July to December: 2s 3½d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Very dull.
Previous quotation, London, May 29:
Spot: 2s 2½d. paid.
July to December: 2s 4d. buyers.
Tendency of Market: Inactive.

Peking Union Medical College
Premedical School

Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine. The curriculum includes courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English, Chinese and German. The work in the second and third years of the grade required in the first two years of the best American Universities. Students who complete the work of the Premedical School satisfactorily will be admitted to the first year of the Medical School without examination. Medium of Instruction: All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

Entrance Requirements: Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Examinations: Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 23, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

Calendar: The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919 and closes June 28, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September, 1919.

Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean of the Premedical School,
Peking Union Medical College,
Peking, China.

17537

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2518. (Amended).

SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

THE Council invites applications from male residents of the Settlement of 21 years of age and upwards, who are not members of either the Volunteer Corps or the Fire Brigade, for enrolment for service under the Council as Special Constables.

Selected applicants, who will enter into agreements with the Council terminable upon one month's notice, will be required to attend periodical drills, to pass a course in the use of fire arms and to undertake such duty as may be assigned to them, entailing under normal circumstances night duty for two hours at a time twice a week, between 6 p.m. and 12 mid-night.

Applications for enrolment should be made in writing marked "Special Constable" and addressed to the Captain Superintendent of Police at the Central Police Station.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, May 4, 1918.

18223

FAT PEOPLE

Reduce! Benefit your health! We also cure Rheumatism and nervousness.

Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment.
PROP. L. K. SETO,
25 North Szechuen Road,
Phone N. 2708.

Eden Hospital

Dept. of Venereal Diseases
and Wassermann Laboratory
P372 Nanking Road
(opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 3-4 Daily
Dr. JAMES YUKING, Supe.

The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

Business and Official Notices

Special Notice To Mariners

No. 659.

China Sea.

Yangtze River—Chinkiang District.

Cooper Bank—Small Island.

Surveying Beacon Moved.

NOTICE is hereby given that the surveying beacon on Small Island (Changfusha), Cooper Bank, Yangtze River, has been moved 0.4 cable, N. 19° 40' W., from its former position.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,

W. Ferd. Tyler,
Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 4th June, 1918.

Shanghai General Hospital

North Soochow Road.

The Governors give notice that the following increased rates will be charged to first and second class Patients on and after Saturday, 15th June, 1918.

First class Taels 8 per day.

Second class " 4 per day.

The rate for Third class patients will remain as before at Two Dollars per day.

The above rates include ordinary medicines, also Medical attendance for Second and Third class Patients.

First class Patients will be required to provide the cost of their Medical attendance in addition to the above rate.

These increases in the Hospital rates have been rendered necessary by the greatly enhanced cost of food, drugs, coal, gas and electricity.

By order of the Board of Governors,
A. H. MANCELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

18260

S.S. "Melville Dollar"

The S.S. "Melville Dollar" is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai-Hongkew-Pootung East Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risk of fire at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the Wharf on Saturday, June 8th, at 10 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY.

18270

Day Light Saving

The Office hours of the China Realty Co., Ltd. will be from 8 to 12 and 2 to 4. From June 1st.

18263

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

18 Nanking Road, Shanghai

(The) Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock

of

FILET LACES

for

WHOLESALE

Amusement Advertising will be founded Page 10

APOLLO THEATRE

TONIGHT, JUNE 5th, 1918

at 9.15 p.m.

GRAND CONCERT

by

Professor Harry Ore

well known pianist-composer

and

Jacques Karp

opera singer (baritone).

Prices \$2.— and \$1.—

Booking now open at Robinson Co.

18141

TENDERS FOR MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

TSING HUA COLLEGE, PEKING.

TENDERS will be received by Tsing Hua College for the (1) Heating and Ventilation (2) Plumbing and (3) Electrical Installations of the Auditorium and Science Building at Tsing Hua Yuan, Peking.

Plans and specifications may be had on the payment of an application fee of \$20 silver, Peking currency, to the Architect's Office, Tsing Hua College, Peking. Ten dollars will be refunded when the drawings and specifications are returned to the College.

Tenders will be opened on July 10 at 3 o'clock p.m. at TSING HUA YUAN.

17936

NOTICE

We beg to inform the public that the silk merchants and firms who are connected with our guild are not associated with the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China, which has recently been organised by the British, French, Italian and American merchants and the Chinese Silk Cocoon Merchants' Guild in Shanghai. For fear of misunderstandings, this notice is inserted in the leading Chinese and Foreign newspapers.

THE CHINESE SILK GUILD,

E 196 Shansi Road.

18237

FOR SALE

A HIGH CLASS ladies millinery and outfitting store of high standing and good reputation. Reason for disposing of this business is owing to ill-health. Apply in first instance to Box 391, THE CHINA PRESS.

18231

AMERICAN

APPLE CIDER

APPLE CIDER

APPLE CIDER

SWEET

PURE

&

WHOLESALE

For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels and Stores,

Connell Bros. Company,
Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

BILL SMITH

says:

It is the man who is doing the real work who leads in development of an industry, not the theorist.

Buchanan's

"Black & White"

Demand Greater than the Supply

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Agents

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants, Building Contractors—Engineers' Supplies.
A1284, BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.
Green wire cloth and lawn mowers for the season.

17997

For Sale—Hanyang

20 mow of land between city wall and Hanyang Iron Works; near Fork of Han and Yangtze rivers. Suitable for factories. One large foreign residence, large foreign hospital building, four small buildings. Exceptional bargain.

Write. J. T. PROCTOR,
9 Hankow Road, Shanghai.
Tel. Central 641.

18218

SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)

For

Veneral and Surgical disease.
Man and Woman's disease.
Skin disease and rheumatism (studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe)
Charge moderate.

Japanese Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road)
Tele. North 2979.

17846

We are entrenched 1,400 miles distant from Shanghai, in the Metropolis of Szechuen, the originating market of the World's finest Bristles and most highly valued skins.

EXPERTS IN SKINS AND BRISTLES.

TERMS—Cash in advance.

You pay for samples and telegrams.

We quote cif Shanghai prices.

WIDLER & CO.

Chungking, West China.

Born 1915—Still Existing.

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 84 Müller Road. Tel. North 2961.

Dr. T. YAMADA,

(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

Dr. K. HONMA,

(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Veneral Diseases.

Restaurant

Regular Dinner from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. High class meals and short orders served at all hours.

The Astor Grill Rooms
12-14 Broadway

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)

A1229 BROADWAY & GIT THIEU-DONG ROAD, SHANGHAI

Stocks of

Metals, Hardware and Sundries.

Contractors to

GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.



CHEQUE WRITERS

Perforating - Printing

Embossing

The Office Appliance Co.

4 Canton Road
Shanghai

Stewart Motor-Driven

WARNING ≡
SIGNAL



Not an "electric horn" with only a common vibrator, but a WARNING SIGNAL with a REAL MOTOR and a big push button that can be operated by the slightest touch of the hand, arm, elbow or finger.

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3829

WEDNESDAY

5th DAY of HILL'S Final LIQUIDATION SALE special offer
Men's "Champion" Tennis Shoes—2.95 pair
H. G. HILL & CO., 119 Szechuen Road

THE

American Express Company

Have Opened Offices at

10 THE BUND

Banking and Shipping

Telephone Central 1969

18276

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: At once, foreigner to take full charge of godown. Write stating qualifications, salary required and references. Apply to Box 384, THE CHINA PRESS.

18269 J.6.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

LOST

LOST: On Friday evening, May 31, between 7 and 7.30 p.m., outside P. O'Brien Twigg's Drug Store in Broadway, a blue envelope containing letters. Finder will be suitably rewarded if necessary. Apply to Box 373, THE CHINA PRESS.

J.5

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

FOR RENT: Office flat, No. 1 Hongkong Road, eight rooms, separate entrance, well lighted, facing North. Immediate occupancy. Apply to Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd., Manufacturing Dept., No. 7 Yuen-ming-yuen Road.

18229

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.

Telephone North 482.

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. N. 1946

To let on 1st floor, large comfortable bedroom with dressing room and bathroom attached; suitable for small family; also, a large cosy attic facing South.

18228

Oriental House

31 Boone Road

Two large rooms, one front and one back, with bath attached also a large attic, facing garden, hot water, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.

18240.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road, corner residence of five good rooms, near Wayside tram. Rent Tls. 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.

18228

TO LET, 484 Rue Eugene Bard, at Dubail tram. Excellent 6 roomed semi-detached residence. Rent Tls. 70. Apply premises or Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

18227

Exchange and Mart

WANTED: Small screw-cutting lathe, Drummond or other good make, also set of carpenter's tools. Apply to Box No. 393, THE CHINA PRESS.

18283 J.567

VIOLIN WANTED: Must be first class and in good tone (preferably an artist's violin). No owners of inferior instruments need apply. Full particulars to K. Chen, 75 Baikal Road.

18277 J.567

WANTED: A pure bred pointer pup, two or three months old. Must be cheap. Apply to Box No. 387, THE CHINA PRESS.

18279 J.567

ALBUM with about 3,000 different stamps, mostly old and rare, for \$300. Apply to Box No. 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

18278 J.567

FOR SALE: Oliver typewriter No. 10, practically new, in perfect condition. Tls. 110. Apply to Box No. 390, THE CHINA PRESS.

18280 J.567

WANTED—Motorcycle with sidecar, in good condition. Apply to Box No. 389, THE CHINA PRESS.

18279 J.56

TENNIS-RACKETS newly arrived, from Mex. \$1.80 up. Footballs and spare tires. Prices greatly reduced. For sale at V. K. Shen and Son, 9 Bubbling Well Road and 171 Avenue Joffre. Telephones: Central 1710 and 5346.

18250

FOR SALE: Browning automatic pistol, 32 caliber new, with extra magazine and 250 cartridge \$40 cash. Apply to Box 382, THE CHINA PRESS.

18267 J.5.

FOR SALE: Harley-Davidson motor-cycle, in perfect running order. Trial by appointment. Price \$325. Apply to Box 379, THE CHINA PRESS.

18261 J.6.

FOR SALE: Sailing yacht in good condition, large cabin. Apply to Box 378, THE CHINA PRESS.

18259 J.9.

WANTED: A motor-cycle sidecar, preferably Harley-Davidson model, in good condition. Apply to Box 367, THE CHINA PRESS.

18256 J.5.

WANTED to buy a boiler 200 to 400 h.p. Lancashire make preferred. Reply to Box 272, THE CHINA PRESS.

18248 J.8

FOR SALE: Spot Cargo: Quinine Sulphate U.S.P. in 100.02 tins. (The Export of this is now "Embargoed" from U.S.A.) For price, etc. Apply to Box 269, THE CHINA PRESS.

18220

FOR SALE: Spot Cargo. Ribbed and maize wire glass 84"x36" 1/4" thick. Apply to Box 270, THE CHINA PRESS.

18220

FOR SALE: One garden pump in good condition. Cheap. Apply to Box 359, THE CHINA PRESS.

18206 J.6.

SLIGHTLY USED, 25 horse power, three cylinder, Union (kerosene) Engine, direct connected to Westinghouse 14 kilowatt, 125 volt, 112 ampere, direct current Generator. Selling price Gold \$2,500.00. For information apply to Box 333, THE CHINA PRESS.

18242